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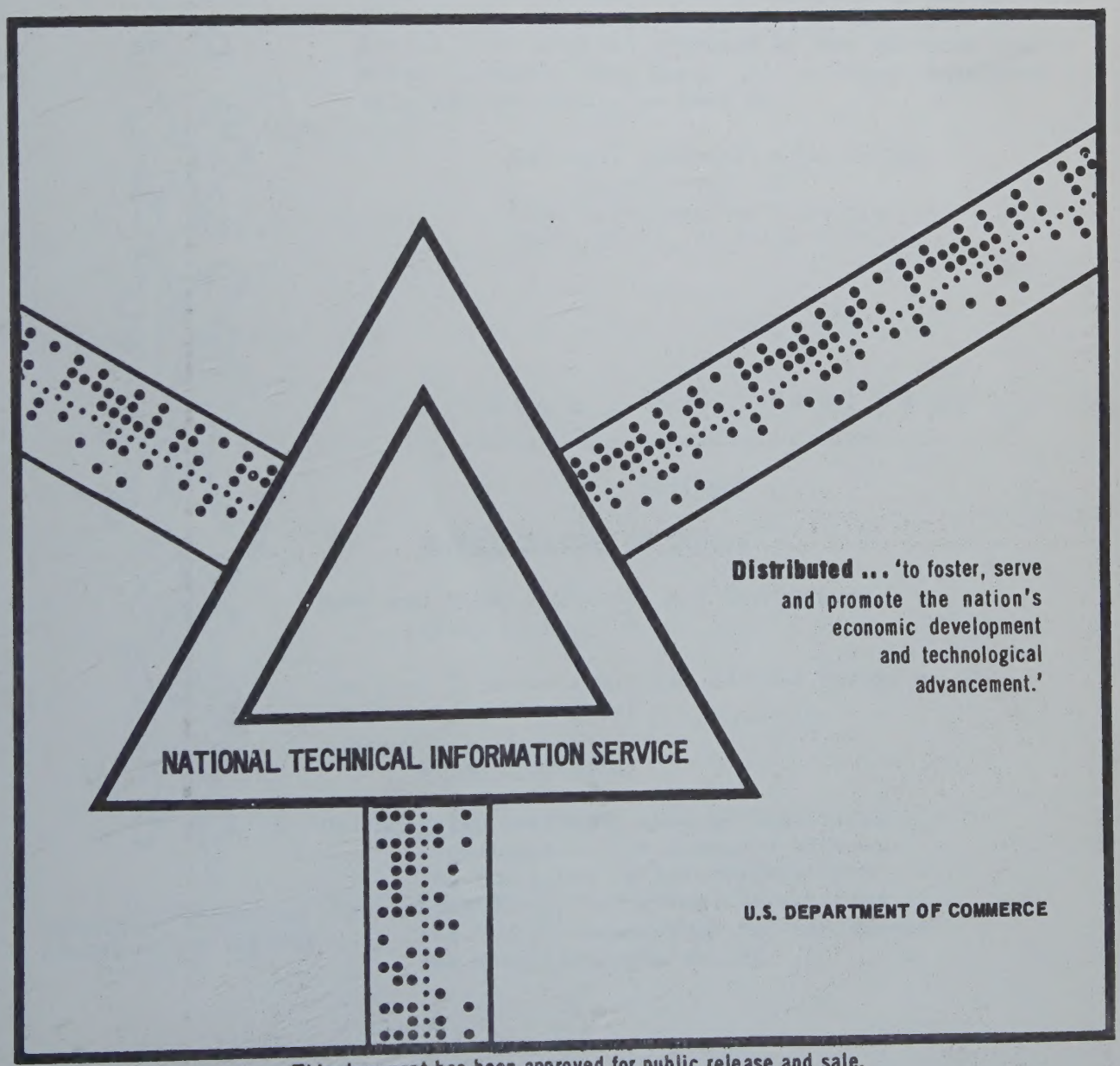
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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read and Study Seriously and Have a Good Grasp of Marxism

- Leading members of K'aifeng Municipal CCP Committee persevere in reading and learning whether they are working in the office or staying at selected spots at the basic level. They combine theory with practice in solving problems of realistic struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch, Chengchou) Leading members of the CCP committee of K'aifeng municipality, Hunan Province, seriously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books in close relation with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, insist in using revolutionary theories to guide revolutionary practice and lead the broad masses of Party members and masses throughout the municipality toward continuous new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Party committee of K'aifeng municipality grasps the implementation of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" as a fundamental and important thing in building the Party. Since the beginning of last year, leading members of the municipal Party committee have seriously studied the Communist Manifesto, "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc., by Marx and Lenin and philosophical works by Chairman Mao as well as the basic line for the entire period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party, in conjunction with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style. They also vigorously repudiated various reactionary preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and raised the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During ordinary times leading members of the municipal Party committee always persisted in reading and studying whether they were working in the office or staying in selected spots at the basic level. In the meantime they also combined theory with practice and solved problems arising from the reality of struggle.

The Party committee of K'aifeng municipality was formed after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee. Since all basic level units developed the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, carried out Party consolidation and Party building and established leadership squads before the formation of the Party committee, the situation of revolution and production was very favorable throughout the municipality. As a result, some of the leading members of the municipal Party committee were contented with just staying in their office to handle routine work and seldom went down to the basic level. Then in May last year industrial production throughout the municipality began to drop. But why did this happen? Some people said it was due to the equipment, some said it was due to the raw materials and others said it was due to the weather. But what was the real reason?

To find out the answer, leading members of the municipal Party committee went deep into the basic level separately to conduct investigation and study. When the first secretary of the municipal Party committee first went deep into K'aifeng Chemical Fertilizer Works to conduct investigation, some cadres of the plant said they failed to increase production because the equipment was old and a few hundred tons of steel materials were needed to renovate the equipment or there might be a danger of stoppage of production. So this secretary went deep into the workshops and conducted observation on the operation on the spot and held talks with the workers who said the principal cause was not equipment but the fact that the cadres only had the idea of waiting for help from the state and lacked the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. From these two reactions he realized that as the situation changed the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in factories and enterprises was still very violent.

Thereupon he led and helped the Party committee of the plant in grasping vigorously the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in the leadership squad concerning the operation of the enterprise. In the meantime he also conducted penetrating line education on the cadres and workers, vigorously publicized Chairman Mao's line for operating enterprises, mobilized the masses to repudiate the revisionist black trash such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "productive power first," etc., organized the masses to develop technical innovation and dig out potentials for equipment. In this way the passive situation was quickly changed.

Later the municipal Party committee introduced this experience and lesson of the chemical fertilizer plant to all departments in the municipality and further stirred up an upsurge of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production throughout the municipality. As a result, even during the hot month of August, industrial output of the municipality surpassed that of July by 11.8 percent and production continued to increase steadily after the month of September.

This incident educated the comrades of the municipal Party committee profoundly. They realized that to grasp work well they must first grasp line struggle and conduct education on the broad masses incessantly in ideology and the political line. In the meantime, they once again studied Chairman Mao's teachings related to class struggle and line struggle and further realized that they must talk about questions of the line "yearly, monthly and daily" and that the only way to push revolution and production into incessant forward development was to grasp questions of orientation and line.

In the course of study, leading members of K'aifeng municipal Party committee paid attention to remolding world outlook conscientiously and to promoting their own ideological revolutionization. The municipal Party committee conducted open-door rectification repeatedly, humbly listened to the views of the masses, and leading comrades regularly went among the masses to talk about their own experience in studying Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's work and took the lead in struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism among the masses.

In the municipal Party committee there was a secretary who worked for a relatively long time in K'aifeng and thought he was an "old K'aifeng hand," experienced and familiar with the situation. When he was in command of the construction of a highway, he went his own way without following the mass line. This affected the progress of work and he was criticized by the masses. Later, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses are the true heroes," examined the idea "the leadership is wise," vigorously repudiated the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and took the initiative to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism among the masses. In later construction works he regularly went deep into the work sites, seriously listened to the views of the masses and studied measures for technical improvement together with the engineers and technicians. This guaranteed the technical quality of work and speeded up work progress. The masses said, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line invigorated his youth.

In the course of vigorously grasping line education, K'aifeng municipal Party committee pays great attention to the implementation of the Party's guideline and policies. It considered the implementation of the Party's guideline and policies a concrete implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, regularly investigated the situation of the implementation of the policies and summed up and popularized good typical experiences in the implementation of the policies. This effectively promoted the implementation of the Party's various policies and mobilized the activism of the broad masses of cadres and people. As a result of K'aifeng municipal Party committee's reading seriously with reference to the reality of struggle, its vigorous grasping of line education and its incessant pushing of revolution and production into forward development, the unity between the broad masses of cadres and the people is further strengthened and various work is developed vigorously.

* * *

Continue To Raise Awareness of Line Struggle and Policy Level

- Chinchung District Party Committee holds study class for commune-level leading cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, January 24, 1972) By holding study classes for commune leadership cadres, the CCP Chinchung [Central Shansi] District Committee in Shansi Province has organized them to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to reality, raised the consciousness of the cadres of working in accordance with dialectical materialism so as to better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and effectively pushed forward the penetrating development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement.

Chairman Mao points out, "The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." From practice the CCP Chinchung District Committee realizes that as the commune leadership cadres are situated on the front line, the standard of their mastery of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought would have a direct bearing on whether Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line could be implemented or not and whether the three great revolutionary struggles could be victoriously developed or not. Because of that, since last August, the district Party committee has already held study classes for three terms for commune-level leadership cadres, and organized them to study with reference to reality the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on dialectical materialism as well as vigorously criticized the idealist transcendentalism and metaphysics spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. By means of the study, a gratifying change has taken place in the thinking and style of work of many of the commune leadership cadres. By going deep into reality for investigation and study in their work, they have given an impetus to the flourishing development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement.

When leading the commune in developing the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement in the past, Teng Shao-hsien, the secretary, and Li Ch'üan-shou, the deputy secretary, of the Party committee of Mingch'ien commune in Yütz'u municipality proposed for the sake of increasing grain production concentrating their forces on grasping grain production and abandoning diversified economy. Consequently there was no brick for water conservation work and no capital for increasing production, and as a result grain production was also affected. At the study class, they studied the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on dialectical materialism, and realized that their own way of thinking in proposing the grasping of only grain production was a mistake of one-sidedness in their understanding of agricultural production. The two of them studied over again Chairman Mao's policy "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and they were able to understand the dialectical relationship between grain production and diversified economy, and strengthen their consciousness in the implementation of his policy.

When the study class was concluded, they went deep into reality, carried out investigation and study on the production teams one by one, consulted with the masses, and while energetically developing grain production, they at the same time made satisfactory arrangements for diversified economy and fully mobilized the activism of the masses. Last year, the total output of grain in the whole commune increased by more than 40 percent over the previous year, and there was also a very great development in diversified economy.

Chairman Mao teaches "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." After studying this thesis of Chairman Mao, and in leading the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement, many of the commune leadership cadres who took part in the study classes held by the district Party commune have all paid attention to investigation and study and used the concept and methods of Marxism-Leninism to understand and solve the principal contradiction and to quicken the advance of the movement.

Hungshan commune of Chiehhsiu hsien was formerly a notorious "long existing big trouble" unit in the hsien, and Hungshan production brigade of this commune was also a production brigade with the most problems. This production brigade with more than 4,000 people accounted for some 40 percent of the total population of the whole commune, and the class struggle there was complex.

After the return of the principal leading members of the Party committee of this commune from the study classes, they made a conscientious analysis of the situation. They realized that if they could only grasp the problems of this production brigade, they would also be able to grasp the key to the problems of the whole commune, and change in this production brigade would change the whole commune.

After understanding was made clear, Sun Tzu-chen, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune, personally went to a point in Hungshan production brigade to settle down. By means of repeated investigations, he discovered the principal reason leading to the backward condition of this production brigade was because the cadres of the production brigade had not firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and did not grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Carry out education in ideology and political line," Sun Tzu-chen organized the cadres and the masses to study over again the Party's basic line throughout the whole historical period of socialism, and raised the awareness of everyone to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. After the cadres and the masses were mobilized, they showed in great numbers the manifestations of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, attacked the sabotaging activities of the class enemies and put a stop to the evil wind of capitalism. At the same time, by paying attention to the implemention of Party policy and by giving patient and meticulous help to good people who had made mistakes, they united with them in work. Grasping in

that way brought about a great change in the spiritual feature of the cadres and the masses as well as a vigorous development in revolution and production.

Since autumn harvesting last year, this production brigade has rearranged 48 crisscrossing ditches that took up a lot of land but with poor use rate into 12 big ditches, organized and built up 14 hilltops, built over 2,000 mow of Tachai-type farms and marched into the ranks of the advanced in the commune. The Party committee of the commune summed up and promptly popularized the experience of Hungshan production brigade. A happy change has also appeared in the 12 other brigades of the commune and they led the whole hsien in autumn plowing, autumn seeding, deep turning of soil and water conservation.

After studying Lenin's great teaching, "The standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge" and Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Human knowledge can in no way be separated from practice" in the study classes, many of the principal leadership cadres of various communes in Chinchung District are able to use them consciously in building their own programs.

Liu P'ei-chen, the secretary of the Party committee of Ch'engkuan commune in P'ingting hsien, formerly helped the Yangchiakou production brigade with the preparation of a plan for the construction of a high irrigation station. On the basis of the plan, they had to lay a pipeline through a waste coal flue to lead the water for irrigation. However, on two occasions, the construction was a failure. In the study class, after studying the theories of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on practice being the primary factor, he realized the reason his plan was inapplicable was because when drawing up the plan he had not carried out in-depth investigation and had not consulted with the masses. At the close of the study class, he returned to the commune, and studied together with the cadres and commune members of the Yangchiakou production brigade Chairman Mao's "On Practice," took the lead in criticizing idealist transcendentalism and personally went to the worksite for investigation and study. He discovered that the gradient of the flue was only one of several problems in lifting the water flow. After repeated discussions, he pooled the wisdom of the masses and finally drew up a new plan adopting the use of a water pump and victoriously completed the high irrigation station.

* * *

RURAL LEADERSHIP

Malung Hsien Seriously Sums Up Historical Experience in the Struggle Between the Two Lines in Agricultural and Subsidiary Production, Strengthens the Party's Leadership and Implements the Rural Economic Policy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Kunming, January 22, 1972) Malung hsien, Yunnan Province, realistically strengthens the Party's leadership, turns away "Leftist" and Rightist interference, implements the Party's guideline and policies, promotes the vigorous development of agricultural and subsidiary production throughout the hsien, and has brought about a situation of prosperity.

Malung hsien set the highest record of agricultural and subsidiary production in history last year: The total output of food grains in the hsien increased by over 60 percent as compared with 1967 and the goods and grains supplied to the state increased by 160 percent. The total value of subsidiary products sold to the state last year was nearly double that that sold in 1967. Such an achievement is a demonstration of the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the power of the Party's policies.

Malung hsien is located in a cold and high mountain area with an average elevation of more than 2,100 meters above sea level. Soil is thin and unproductive and water is short. Before the liberation, farming conditions were primitive and backward. After the liberation, particularly since the cooperativzation, people of various nationalities throughout the hsien have rapidly developed agricultural and subsidiary production under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

People in Malung hsien were greatly encouraged by Chairman Mao when he wrote his notes for the article "The Question of Subsidiary Production" in Malung hsien in the book Upsurge of Socialism in China's Countryside, construction in this hsien went through zigzags because of interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. During that time most of the collective subsidiary production throughout the hsien was cancelled and food grains production also dropped. After the formation of the Malung hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee, the leading members seriously summed up the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines in agricultural and subsidiary production in the hsien and conducted penetrating education in ideology and the political line among the cadres and masses throughout the hsien. The hsien Party committee organized everybody to study repeatedly the Party's policies concerning this problem, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and summed up positive and negative experiences and lessons.

As a result of grasping only food grain production to the neglect of the development of collective subsidiary production, income of the commune members of Wuhsing production brigade, Hunghsing commune, dropped and the rate of increase of food grain production also slowed down. However, Hungch'i production

hsien Party committee organized everybody to study repeatedly the Party's policies concerning this problem, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and summed up positive and negative experiences and lessons.

As a result of grasping only food grain production to the neglect of the development of collective subsidiary production, income of the commune members of Wuhsing production brigade, Hunghsing commune, dropped and the rate of increase of food grain production also slowed down. However, Hungch'i production brigade, T'ungch'uan commune, whose natural conditions were similar to those of this brigade, actively developed more than 20 different kinds of subsidiary production according to local conditions on the basis of guaranteeing the fulfillment of food grain production targets. As a result, it became possible to appropriate more than 200,000 yuan out of the income derived from subsidiary production for the purchase of more than 100 items of various agricultural machinery and means of transportation and more than 540 tons of chemical fertilizer, for the construction of four water conservation projects, for the installation of high-tension electric cables for the promotion of annual increases in food grain production. In addition, this production brigade also sold 150,000 yuan's worth of subsidiary products to the state.

Study and summing up of experience made everybody understand profoundly the great significance of the guideline of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" put forward by Chairman Mao, eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, and put the relation between food grain production and subsidiary production in the right perspective.

As some of the communes and production brigades one-sidedly emphasized the development of subsidiary production, thus causing a competition for manpower and capital between agricultural production and subsidiary production, Malung hsien Party committee summed up and popularized the typical experience of Niaochiangt'ien production team, Hungch'i production brigade, T'ungch'uan commune, in solving problems of this kind. This production team stuck to the socialist orientation and adopted the method of combination of agricultural and subsidiary production groups with the masses to designate part of the labor force to engage in subsidiary production during busy farming seasons and concentrate part of the labor force on subsidiary production during slack farming seasons.

When contradictions of manpower arose between agricultural production and subsidiary production, they resolutely obeyed the needs of food grain production. They also made appropriate arrangements for capital to be used for subsidiary production under the condition of guaranteeing sufficient capital for food grain production. As a result, food grain production increased year after year and subsidiary production provided more than 10,000 yuan of capital for agricultural production annually. This sum of money was used to purchase electrical equipment, means of transportation, and machinery for the processing of agricultural and subsidiary products. Utilization of such equipment saved as many as 5,000 to 6,000 work-days in milling, fodder grinding and threshing alone. In the meantime, income of commune members increased year by year and collective economy became more and more consolidated. They

popularized the experience of this production team throughout the hsien and thus enabled the entire hsien to develop agricultural and subsidiary production healthily along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In addition to grasping collective subsidiary production well, Malung hsien also helped the commune members to develop family subsidiary production according to the Party's policy. The Party committee of the hsien repeatedly tells the commune members: Commune members' legitimate family subsidiary production is a necessary supplement to socialist economy. It is favorable to the consolidation and development of the collective economy to encourage the commune members to develop family subsidiary production under the condition that collective economy is well taken care of and the absolute predominance of collective economy is maintained. The commune members' legitimate family subsidiary production was thus promoted through propaganda, education, understanding the policy clearly and turning away interference. To develop pig raising rapidly, all production brigades in the hsien kept sows at an average rate of one sow per six households. In the meantime, an average of two pigs were kept in each household throughout the hsien. Other domestic animals and fowl were also kept extensively.

As a result of resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and of systematic development of subsidiary production and diversified operation under good leadership, Malung hsien succeeded in achieving all-round development in agricultural production.

* * *

Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership Over All Work

- Chinhua hsien Party committee implements the Party's policies and develops favorable situation of revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, January 22, 1972) The Party committee of Chinhua hsien, Chekiang Province, conscientiously carries out the Party's line and policies, strengthens the Party's centralized leadership over all work and develops a favorable situation of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Last spring, when one of the deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee conducted investigation and study at Ch'iupin commune, he discovered some of the production brigades there failed to implement fully the policy concerning pig raising by commune members, which impaired the activism of the masses of commune members in pig raising. Thereupon he studied together with the members of the leadership squads of the commune and brigades Chairman Mao's teaching, "Leading comrades at various levels must pay full attention to policies and strategies which are the life of the Party and must never be negligent about them," and the Party's policy concerning pig raising. They repudiated together the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in the light of the reality of class struggle, drew a clear line between legitimate family subsidiary production and the capitalist tendency and between necessary encouragement and material incentive, and implemented the Party's policy concerning pig raising. This has enabled pig raising to develop vigorously. The hsien Party committee popularizes this experience throughout the hsien, mobilizes the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members in the communes and brigades and promotes the development of pig raising throughout the hsien.

In the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production, the hsien Party committee organized the cadres of factories and mines to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions and repudiate such erroneous ideas as "it does not pay to support agriculture" and "it is too much trouble supporting agriculture," etc., and to make everybody realize that to insist on or not to insist on local industries serving agriculture was an important question concerning the kind of orientation which they followed and the kind of line which they carried out. This greatly raised everybody's consciousness in serving agriculture.

Last year many factories sent their personnel to conduct investigation and study in the countryside to make the production plans of the factories more consistent with reality. During the busy farming season, all factories and mines capable of repairing machines organized small detachments and sent them to the countryside to repair agricultural machines. A detachment of Chinhua Agricultural Chemicals and Machinery Works, for example, had been to 18 communes and 142 production brigades where they repaired more than 1,800

sprayers. Many factories actively trained agricultural machine repair personnel for the communes and production brigades and taught them skills required for repairing agricultural implements independently (including large agricultural machines). This effectively supported agricultural production.

Chinhua hsien Party committee strengthens the Party's centralized leadership over all work according to the Party's line and policies and pushed forward the penetrating development of the movements of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production and of learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

Last year the "five small" industries in this hsien achieved further development and the annual plan for industrial production was fulfilled 36 days ahead of schedule. Although the hsien was hit by an especially severe drought, its food grain output was still higher than in 1970 and thus turned the year into the 10th consecutive year of bumper harvest. Output of tea leaves and silk cocoons increased by 13 percent and the area of afforestation was increased by 200 percent as compared with 1970. Now a situation of prosperity can be seen everywhere in the hsien.

* * *

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Deal Correctly with the Relations Between the State, the Collective and the Individual

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, January 24, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," the CCP Huitung hsien committee of Kwangtung Province regards the implementation of the Party's distribution policy as an important issue to grasp, effectively strengthens leadership over the various communes so as to enable the distribution work at the end of 1971 to be carried out faster and better than in previous years, and further rouses the socialist activism of the broad commune masses.

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," Huitung hsien scored a new bumper harvest in 1971. After the bumper harvest, the vast majority of leading members of the hsien Party committee all attached great importance to distribution work at the end of the year. However, there were also comrades who thought that "distribution has been going on for many years, and the basic-level cadres know what is to be done. Even without supervision from the hsien Party committee, the work could still be carried out well."

In order to raise the understanding of everyone to the significance of implementing the policy and carrying out distribution work at the end of the year well, the hsien Party committee held a policy study class to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on distribution work. In the course of study, everybody looked back on this incident: Several years ago, Ch'in-feng production team of Huangshih production brigade of Tochu commune, because of the remnant pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, distributed everything including money reserved for production expenses, thereby causing serious losses to production. In the winter of 1969-70, with the help of the hsien Party committee, this production team conscientiously implemented the Party's distribution policy, correctly dealt with the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, roused the socialist activism of the masses and stimulated the development of collective economy. In 1970, there was a great degree of growth in the output of food grain, oil seeds and sugar cane in this production team, and they also set up collective pig farms as well as brick and tile works. From a backward production brigade, it became in a single leap an advanced production brigade in the hsien. By studying and summing up the lesson from the experience, everybody was able to realize further that: The distribution at the end of the year was definitely not a purely technical work of calculation, but work of a very strong policy nature, and the hsien Party committee not only had to take hold of it, but had to take hold with meticulous care.

After understanding was raised, the hsien Party committee immediately called an enlarged meeting of the standing committee to be attended by secretaries of Party branches of production brigades as well as secretaries of Party

committees of communes, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, carried out a conscientious analytical investigation of the work of distribution at the end of the year in the whole hsien, and passed a resolution for strengthening leadership over distribution work at the end of the year. Together at the same time, leading members of the hsien Party committee went in great numbers deep into the communes and production brigades propagating the Party's distribution policy to the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and letting the masses grasp the Party's policy to insure the proper implementation of the Party's distribution policy.

Last year the production of grain in Chunglien production team of Hsint'ien production brigade of Antun commune established the highest record in history. In drawing up a plan for distribution, some of the cadres thought that "with so much grain and money, distribution work would be carried out well," and did not properly launch a mass discussion. Consequently, when the plan was announced, there was quite a bit of criticism from the masses. A leading member of the hsien Party committee who arrived at this production brigade thereupon conscientiously studied the Party's distribution policy together with the cadres and the masses, and consequently, in light of the concrete circumstances of the production team, drew up a new distribution plan which succeeded in bearing in mind the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and enabled the income of the commune masses to increase in general over the previous year. The poor and lower-middle peasants said delightedly, "This year, distribution has been carried out well at the end of the year. We have learned the policy and raised our awareness of line struggle."

In providing leadership over distribution work at the end of the year, the Huitung hsien committee maintained a grasp of good and typical examples, and by popularizing the experience of the points on the surface in time, enabled distribution work at the end of the year to be carried out properly. The secretary of the hsien Party committee went deep into Shihp'o production brigade of Paihua commune to settle down and discovered that in drawing up a plan for distribution at the end of the year, the views of the cadres and the masses of some of the production teams were not unanimous. In light of this condition, he studied the matter together with the Party branch of the production brigade, promptly called a mass meeting, propagated over and over again the Party's policy to everyone, fully launched mass discussions, amended some unreasonable items in the original distribution plan, cut down on non-productive spending, drew up a plan that took into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and enabled the distribution policy to be properly implemented. The hsien Party committee promptly popularized the experience on this point in following the mass line conscientiously, and enabled distribution work in the whole hsien to be carried out faster and better.

* * *

GOOD-FELLOW MENTALITY

Be An Honest Person and Do Not Cherish the Good-Fellow Mentality

by

Miao Ch'ao-hui (苗朝暉) of Miaoch'iao commune, Shachou hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

Chairman Mao has always called upon us to be honest persons. However, a small number of comrades have mistakenly confused being an honest person with being a good fellow. This is a distortion of an honest person. There is a difference of principle between being an honest person and a good fellow, and the two should not be confused.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and do not split; be open and aboveboard, and do not engage in intrigue and conspiracy." An honest person should diligently carry out work in accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao.

To practice Marxism-Leninism, one should criticize and repudiate revisionism with the indomitable spirit of "he who is not afraid of death by a thousand cuts dares to unhorse the emperor." However, on the other hand, the good fellow expresses neither hatred nor criticism for counter-revolutionary revisionism, and pretends instead to see nothing and to hear nothing.

To unite, we must not be afraid to take up the weapon of active ideological struggle, and battle resolutely against all erroneous tendencies contrary to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, because the unity we seek is unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and not unity without principle.

However, those with good fellow mentality will sacrifice Party principle in the face of erroneous tendencies, adopt the attitude of shelving things that have no bearing on themselves, and even knowing them to be wrong, think the less said about it the better, practice appeasement and conciliation, and believe it is a wise man that looks after himself.

In order to be open and aboveboard, it is necessary to have largeness of mind, to be loyal and true to the Party, to be active and not to cover up deceit or practice craftiness. To have a well defined and firm stand on what should be liked and what should be disliked as well as on what to support and what to oppose. On the other hand, the good fellow is vague, indecisive and ambiguous, repeats what the others say and carries on appeasement and conciliation.

Summing things up, an honest person is one who is loyal and true to the Party and the people, and honest in every way. However, a person who

cherishes good fellow mentality is one who always considers his own interests first, and adopts a liberal attitude. Such a person is a political swindler who has actually given the green light to the practice of revisionism, the practice of splitting and the practice of conspiracy and intrigue, and he is extremely dangerous to the revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches: "We should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world." We are for saying things honestly, doing things honestly and being an honest person. That is a question of a person's political quality and a question of style, and a guarantee of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Without honest political quality and style, it would not be possible to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. We must draw a line of distinction between being an honest person and a good fellow, be honest in implementing firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and avoid being a good-fellow which is helpful to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

* * *

INCORRECT CRITICISM

Deal Correctly With Incorrect Criticism

by

Shu Ch'ang (舒暢), deputy director of the political office of a certain PLA Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

Once, at a meeting of our Party committee, a comrade made a suggestion to me. He said that in the course of supervising work in the unit I had not only failed to consult with the other Party committee members, but had also ignored the company by arbitrarily making a decision to transfer a fighter from the company to the regiment as a reporter, and because of that, criticized my attitude of "What I say goes." When I heard that, I was furious and thought immediately of retorting back, for inwardly I thought that as the transfer of the fighter as a reporter had been made in accordance with the requirement of work and at the suggestion of the comrades, the company had been asked for its views and in the end the request was submitted to the Party committee for collective investigation and deliberation, and the decision for the transfer was basically not my own, therefore the criticism of this fighter was groundless and actually "irresponsible bombarding." It was not until later that I discovered he had been away from the post when the views of the company were sought.

Should we pay attention to this suggestion which was inconsistent with objective reality, or should we deal with it conscientiously? Chairman Mao teaches, "To check up regularly on our own work and in the process develop a democratic style of work, fear neither criticism nor self-criticism." Chairman Mao wants us to pay attention to all kinds of opinion, regardless of whether such criticism and views are consistent with reality or at variance with facts. Even though they may be incorrect, still we must listen and endure them. The thinking of people on objective things varies and can never be conclusive, and the criticism and the views of a person are also subject to objective and subjective limitations, and 100 percent truth is impossible to obtain. If we expect the criticism of others to be 100 percent correct, that would not be in keeping with the two-point theory of Chairman Mao, and in reality that is tantamount to not permitting others to have their say or rejecting their criticism. Although the suggestion made by this fighter was inconsistent with reality, nevertheless he had been motivated by his concern and support for the leadership politically. Moreover, the suggestion he made could be used as a reminder. When I thought about that, I felt that the suggestion made by this fighter was not without grounds, and it sounded the alarm for me and helped in stimulating my own ideological revolutionization.

Why had the fighter criticized me for "what I say goes"? Although in a way this had been a misunderstanding that occurred because the fighter had been away from his post when I was soliciting views, yet on the other hand, I had indeed consulted very little with the masses prior to taking the decision

and had not given play to democracy sufficiently. Also at times I had made decisions on my own and that had left a bad impression on the masses. When I thought about that, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, I went and looked for problems from the suggestion made by the fighter and discovered that I had indeed been guilty of the practice of "monopolizing affairs" and "what I say goes." In work I expressed my own attitude and nodded my approval more often than not, while making collective discussion and investigation and listening to the views of the other comrades less. In dealing with problems, I made my own decision more and giving play to the parts of the other comrades less. From an ideological examination, I realized that it was because I thought myself to be "cleverer" than the rest. Because of that, even when there were problems which should have been discussed and decisions which should have been made with other committee members, I often made the decisions without consulting them. This had been responsible for the phenomenon of "What I say goes."

Chairman Mao teaches, "Do not always think of yourself as being in the right as if truth were on your side. Do not always think that no one else will do apart from yourself as if the earth will stand still without you." The increase of experience and raising of awareness is a favorable condition for making better suggestions and offering better ideas. However, there is a limitation to the experience and knowledge of a person, and he must not consider himself everywhere to be smarter than others. There are many strong points among the comrades worthy of our emulation and much experience and knowledge that we do not possess. Because of this, as leadership cadres, we must persevere in the use of the "one dividing into two" theory in dealing with ourselves and looking for shortcomings, and to use the "one dividing into two" theory in dealing with other comrades and emulating their strong points. Only by modestly listening to the criticism of others and drawing rich political punishment from our various critics can we guard against various political germs and contamination. Later, at a meeting of the Party committee I made a self-criticism and set "three demands" on myself.

1. To listen to criticism with an attitude of equanimity including criticisms that are at variance with facts or "grating to the ears," to listen attentively and to tolerate criticism while doing so.

2. To listen impartially to criticism whether it is from the minority or the majority.

3. To listen to criticism sincerely and to correct mistakes immediately.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Close Relations between Chinese Armymen and Civilians

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the people of the whole country are learning from and helping each other in line with the great leader chairman mao's instruction to this effect. they have strengthened the close relations between the army and the people, deepened their proletarian feeling for each other and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

rice from one hundred families

men of a p.l.a. company stationed on an offshore island brought 350 kilograms of rice from the mainland by sampan. the rice was soaked by sea water as waves whipped up by a sudden gale swept into the boat.

learning of this, a militia platoon leader who is a communist party member called the villagers together and said: "the p.l.a. men are defending our motherland day and night. can we let them eat water-soaked rice exclamation we should change it." the villagers supported his suggestion and quickly collected 350 kilograms of dry rice which they sent to the army barracks. the p.l.a. men would not accept it, but the villagers took the soaked rice away.

using this instance of rice raised by a hundred families, the political instructor carried out education in ideology and political line throughout the company. this fired the fighters with greater enthusiasm to carry forward the army's glorious revolutionary tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly.

not long afterwards, a typhoon hit the island. the p.l.a. men braved the wind and rain to help the villagers move to safety. however, two fishing boats were carried away by a gust of wind. the company commander and a dozen fighters, ignoring their own safety, jumped into the angry seas and made after the boats, finally grabbing hold of the anchor ropes.

at that moment, a big wave swept over the armymen. some militiamen came to their rescue. together, the armymen and militiamen made for shore with the two boats.

army truck, symbol of love for people

a hydro-electric power station of the makotang people's commune in shansi province went into operation in october 1971. the commune members remember the help given them by their kinsmen, the p.l.a.

building the station called for more than 100 cement electric poles to carry the high-voltage transmission line. they had to be hauled up taihang mountains.

over 1,000 metres above sea level. the winding road sandwiched between steep cliffs and deep canyons made transportation difficult.

a p.l.a. unit stationed at the foot of the mountains sent four men in a truck to help. the road has more than 90 sharp bends and steep gradients and in some sections only one single truck could pass at a time. undeterred, the four armymen pledged to carry the poles up.

fog blanketed the area one morning. visibility was just four metres. an unwelcome pain added to their difficulties. the squad leader said: "are we going to let the weather stop us when the poles are badly needed up in the mountains?"

the truck with a full load of long cement poles crawled up the slippery road in the fog. loyal to the party and the people, the four men overcame every difficulty and reached their destination.

the construction site resounded with cheers of "learn from the p.l.a. men exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

veteran boatmen help p.l.a. fighters across yellow river

a p.l.a. unit came to the yellow river on a mission early last year. seven veteran boatmen repaired a wooden boat and volunteered to ferry them across the river and back.

one night two fighters wanted to go to the other side of the river on an urgent mission. the sky was overcast and a strong gale made the turbulent river unsafe.

it was risky to cross the river in such conditions, but the seven boatmen were fearless. they set out with the two armymen without hesitation.

before the boat had travelled 300 metres, it was caught in a swift current. the boatmen and the fighters rowed with all their might and after more than one hour managed to extricate the boat from the current. shortly before they reached the other bank, the boat struck a shoal and was grounded.

attempts to free the boat failed and the fighters decided to wade to shore. three boatmen escorted them. the five men locked and walked through the stormy water and to shore, safe and sound.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Three-Meter-Long Ancient Elephant Tusks Discovered in Central China City

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 27, 1972)

a pair of three-metre-long incisors as well as other teeth and bones of an ancient elephant (elephus namadicus) have been discovered in chengchow in the central china province of honan. they provide new data for studying the geological conditions, climate and ancient vertebrates in honan and its adjacent areas 400,000 years ago.

these fossils were found 12 metres below ground in the western part of chengchow city in february 1970. the stratum containing the fossils is loessic loam; it is bluish grey, fairly hard and contains oyster shells. the elephant tusks are hard and well-preserved; they are three metres long and have a circumference of 54 centimetres. fossils of horses, deer and other vertebrates were excavated at the same time.

the tusks were verified by the institute of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences as belonging to an ancient elephant (elephus namadicus). it is related to the present-day african elephants and had similar characteristics. these ancient elephants existed in the middle and later stages of the pleistocene period and were widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical zones of asia, africa and europe. this shows that the climate in honan and its adjacent areas was then subtropical and warmer and more moist at that time than today.

RELIGION

Corban Festival in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

services were held in the tungszu mosque here this morning to mark the annual corban festival.

the services were attended by ambassadors to china, and charges d'affaires ad interim, military attaches and staff members of embassies in peking, of pakistan, syria, mali, algeria, morocco, mauritania and guinea, together with chinese moslems. they exchanged festival greetings.

LOWER-LEVEL CADRES

Northeast China Provincial Cadres Tempered in Rural Revolutionary Struggles

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 26, 1972)

many cadres in Liaoning province have become invigorated through three years of tempering in the countryside.

In the midst of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, these cadres have seriously read works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, criticized the bourgeoisie and modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They did this in response to Chairman Mao's great call: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again".

Referring to these cadres, the peasants said: "They are one with us and have a high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. We have complete confidence in them."

Shifting stand to side of workers and peasants

The cadres consciously remoulded their world outlook and resolved to shift their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of re-education in the countryside.

Yang Li-feng who settled down in a commune in Faku County comes from an exploited peasant family. She entered college in 1960 wearing home-made cloth shoes. Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, she spurned cloth shoes, gradually forgot her class and hankered after personal fame and fortune.

When she settled in the village three years ago, the poor and lower-middle peasants got her to recall her family history and contrast the past with their present-day happiness. They pointed out that by throwing away her home-made shoes, she had forsaken along with them the fine qualities of the labouring people.

This made Yang Li-feng understand that anyone of good class origin can degenerate if he forgets his past suffering and slackens his efforts to remould his world outlook. From then on, she wore home-made cloth shoes again, earnestly sought re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants in their homes and underwent tempering in physical labour. She remained a willing pupil of the peasants, so they treated her as one of them. Yang Li-feng said in gratitude: "The revisionist line poisoned me and made me seek fame and gain, but Chairman Mao's revolutionary line educates me and has made me want to serve the people heart and soul."

Another woman cadre changed into peasant clothing when she went down to do manual labour in a village. She thought in this way she would drop her "airs".

a calf fell into a dung pit one day and was sinking. the woman happened to be nearby but was deterred by the stench, whereas the production team leader jumped into the pit without hesitation and rescued the calf. looking at the team leader dripping with muck, she felt ashamed of herself and recognized the gap between her ideology and the peasant's.

thereafter she set the poor and lower-middle peasants as her example and was always among the first to do heavy and dirty jobs. when the stable collapsed one day, she risked her life to dash in and pull the horses out to safety. the peasants praised her devotion to public interest.

come forward in midst of stormy class struggle

the great leader chairman mao says: "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution."

the countryside is replete with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. one test after another touches the cadres to their innermost being. they look for answers in works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. with the relevant teachings, they return to practice. through this process, they have deepened their understanding of the party's basic line, enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and increased their initiative in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. they share the view that in educating the cadres to "practise marxism, and not revisionism" the fundamental ways is carrying out the brilliant may 7 directive, taking part in class struggle and in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle.

tsung ying-hua, now being tempered in the niwa production brigade of the yentien people's commune, was formerly head of the county public security bureau. although he worked for many years in the bureau, he did not really comprehend the protracted and complex nature of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the case of a reactionary rich peasant gave him a profound lesson. he once examined the rich peasant. but under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line he made the decision that this rich peasant was just a sickly old man who had lost the capacity to conduct counter-revolutionary activities. he wrote the decision down in the dossier of the rich peasant. the rich peasant was therefore not brought before the law for a long time. working in the production brigade made tsung ying-hua realize how mistaken he had been. he used to think he had been conscientious in his work and when the masses criticized him during the great proletarian cultural revolution for implementing a wrong political line, he did not think they were fully justified. the crimes committed by the rich peasant in the present case made him see that in following liu shao-chi's line, he had not been able to distinguish between enemies and the people. he drew the lesson, made self-criticism before the poor and lower-middle peasants and carried out investigations with them. they found the rich peasant to be an active counter-

revolutionary who had committed many crimes. this was an education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines for tsung ying-hua.

take roots among people

the great teacher lenin said: "victory will belong only to those who have faith in the people, those who are immersed in the life-giving spring of popular creativity."

the cadres who have settled in the countryside work among the masses as ordinary labouring people. they study chairman mao's works and take part in collective labour with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learn from their fine qualities.

chao chun-hou, deputy magistrate of hsinmin county before the cultural revolution, went for tempering at the grass-roots level in the pingmalu production team. formerly a leading cadre, he felt at first that he was above the masses. facts made him change his view gradually. during maize planting, a commune member who doubted the advantage of close-planting sowed the seeds thinly according to the old method. when chao chun-hou saw the two rows he had planted, he wanted the seeds dug up and replanted. old poor peasant liu chen-chiu said: "it is not our purpose to force him to replant without helping him deepen his understanding. our chief aim is to help him eliminate his conservative ideas. leave these two rows as they are. they will provide a contrast and show which method is better." in the autumn, the conservative commune member saw that the close-planted maize grew better than the two rows and was estimated to yield 20 to 30 per cent more. he was convinced and began advocating the advantages of rational close-planting. this made chao chun-hou see that the masses are much wiser than himself and discovered that one reason why he had not been able to give effective leadership as deputy magistrate of the county was his neglect of ideological work. from old poor peasants he learned methods of doing ideological work.

he consulted the poor and lower-middle peasants on methods to improve the production team's sandy land. braving snowstorms, he worked with them to move fertile soil to cover the sandy land. then they sank wells to enlarge the irrigated area and carried out scientific farming. an excellent harvest was reaped in 1970. the peasants affectionately called him their good adviser.

reviewing the fighting course they have traversed in the past three years, the cadres now being tempered are filled with confidence and determined to hold high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and continue to advance along the bright road indicated by chairman mao.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

China Makes Oil Tanks of Local Material

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

workers and staff members of commercial departments all over china, while building metal oil tanks, have made a large number of oil tanks of local material and design. this saves steel and money while increasing petroleum storage capacity. this new method provides oil tanks with greater, better, faster and more economical results in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

these tanks are made of bricks, stone and concrete. some of them are sealed inside with impervious materials or lined with an impervious layer while others have double walls with water in between to prevent leakage. such tanks have a simple structure and take less time to build. in the past year and more, the commercial departments, production enterprises and many rural people's communes in kiangsu, shantung, kwangtung, szechwan and other provinces, cities and autonomous regions have made many such tanks. sixteen supply and marketing co-operatives in jushan county in shantung province built 66 such oil tanks which raised storage capacity four times and met the needs of industrial and agricultural production.

in 1958, inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the big leap forward and in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the masses broke down the old conventions that oil tanks must be made of steel. by using indigenous methods, they built other kinds of tanks suited to local conditions. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi discouraged the construction of such projects. nevertheless, many units continued to use such tanks with good results. shehung county in szechwan province has used a 100-cubic metre tank for 12 years with no leakage. changli county in hopei province has stored oil in five such tanks for 14 years with no loss.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, various places have made new achievements in such work. they summed up experience in the struggle between the two lines that had taken place in building the oil tanks and conscientiously carried out the policy of combining modern and locally devised methods. cadres and workers of a oil supply centre in the hsiangtan administrative region of hunan province in 40 days repaired four such tanks with a capacity of 500 cubic metres each and built two 60-cubic metre oil tanks which have double walls filled with water in between. the hsuchou administrative region in kiangsu province built a 10,000-cubic metre oil tank of indigenous design in three months.

cadres, workers and technicians cooperate and the initiative of the veteran workers and local specialists is brought into play. hsinghua county in kiangsu province aroused the masses to suggest ways and means to build such tanks. they were able to build arched tops of bricks

with a diametre range of from two to thirteen metres without using structural steel or propping structures. this method saved steel, timber and cement and provided technical data for oil tank construction. to find good stone for building the tanks, a commercial station of the kueiyu commune in chaoyang county, kwangtung province, urged the masses to collect rock samples. after testing, one fine grained kind of stone was chosen.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northwest China Light Industry Grows

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

great quantities of consumer goods are being produced in multi-national northwest china which formerly had a rather poor light industrial foundation. since 1970, the five provinces and autonomous regions of sinkiang, shensi, kansu, ningsia and chinghai have built from one to two hundred fairly big light industrial enterprises each.

the party organizations at various levels carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and mobilize the masses to develop light industry while putting the stress on heavy industry.

many products formerly sent in from other areas are now manufactured in the northwest and the output of major light industrial goods has shot up anywhere from several to dozens of times.

showing great concern for the well-being of the people, the party and government set up many textile and other light industrial enterprises in the area after liberation. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents opposed chairman mao's principle of the simultaneous development of light and heavy industries with heavy industry as the core. they used various pretexts to restrict the expansion of light industry. as a result, half to two-thirds of its light industrial needs had to be supplied by other areas.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the provincial and regional party committees organized the cadres to study chairman mao's teaching: "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." they conscientiously summed up the experience of the struggle between the two lines in building industry. rapid growth of light industry, they recognized, would ensure stable prices and a brisk market and help improve the people's life while accumulating more funds for heavy industry. the party committees have drawn

up and carried out over-all plans to develop light industry, taking into consideration the distribution of the population and resources.

the ningsia hui autonomous region now turns out 1,400 kinds of consumer goods as against only a dozen or so shortly after liberation. these cover the textile, leather tanning, food processing, salt, sugar and paper making, and the pharmaceutical, chemical and seven other branches of industries. the region now has over 30 cotton, woollen, linen and knitwear mills that produce dozens of products. the woollen blankets turned out by the yinchuan woollen mill are of high quality and welcomed at home and abroad.

the governments at all levels in shensi province have set up over 200 factories since 1970 producing textiles, sugar, paper, porcelain and pottery, batteries, plastics and dozens of other light industrial goods. the province can now meet about 70 per cent of its needs for consumer goods.

income from light industry accounted for one-third of the province's total revenue in 1970. there was a further increase last year.

chinghai, kansu and sinkiang now each produce some 1,000 varieties of light industrial goods, two to several times the figure before the cultural revolution.

another factor for the rapid progress is that the provincial and autonomous regional party committees give full play to the initiative of the localities and adhere to the principle of the simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises with emphasis on small and medium-sized ones. in a well-planned way, the party committees built a number of large enterprises as the backbone of the light industry, and many small and medium-sized ones in the light of local conditions, using locally available materials and starting with indigenous methods so as to achieve quicker results with less investment.

cadres and the people of yenan in shensi province built 45 small woollen, knitwear and paper mills and pharmaceutical plants, drawing on local material in the past two years. these small factories produce scores of light industrial products including knitting wool, chinlon socks and commonly used medicine.

sian, paochi and tungchuan organized small local factories and handicrafts cooperatives to work in socialist coordination to make light industrial products. pooling their resources and efforts, some 500 small factories and handicrafts cooperatives in sian built a chemical workshop with an annual output of 500 tons of sulphur dyestuff, a factory making six million electric light bulbs a year and a workshop making 5,000 tons of synthetic detergent a year. sian has added more than 500 varieties of manufactured consumer goods since 1970. in kansu province, regional and county governments and people's communes have built more than 1,000 small and medium-sized light industrial enterprises in the past two years. these factories were built by self-reliance. they added over 200 varieties of new products.

northwest china adheres to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers in developing light industry. while expanding production, they pay attention

to raising quality, increasing varieties and reducing costs. leading departments in the ningsia hui autonomous region often hold exhibitions of local light industrial goods and call meetings for the exchange of experience. a retail sales department has been set up in the regional capital of yinchuan specially for exhibiting and selling local light industrial products in order to improve quality and increase variety, based on the opinions of workers, peasants and soldiers. the light industrial departments in sinkiang, ningsia and chinghai organized production to meet the special needs of the people of minority nationalities. chinghai is now self-sufficient in woollen phrue (a kind of tweed), felt boots and caps, sashes and tibetan knives used by the national minorities, and copper and aluminum ware also meet local needs. sinkiang now produces enough silk fabrics, corduroy, boots, lump sugar and other goods for the national minorities. galoshes worn by the uighur and kazakh nationalities used to come from shanghai. the urumchi no. 1 rubber plant has trial produced them and started serial production.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shanghai Plant Breaks with Idealist Apriorism in Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1972)

workers; cadres and technical personnel of the shanghai diesel engine plant study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works to eliminate idealist apriorism and guide their technical innovations campaign with the materialist theory of reflection.

the plant made 1,500 technical innovations, devised five automatic and semi-automatic production lines and introduced advanced technological processes, techniques and equipment last year. it fulfilled the annual production task two months ahead of schedule.

the campaign was touched off by a work team in the diesel engine shop. some people in it thought that the team had already adopted automation and that there was no room for more improvement. after the workers armed their minds with dialectical materialism they found that this idea was metaphysical and therefore erroneous. chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." the special-purpose machine tools and production process in their team were advanced and rational, they argued, but advanced and backward are relative. what is advanced today becomes backward tomorrow. in the spirit of continuing the revolution they renovated 11 of their 12 machine tools and raised the level of production.

the plant party committee summed up their experience and concluded that the struggle in the work tear was a struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism. it held an on-the-spot meeting in the workshop and called upon workers of the whole plant to emulate the work team. this education in ideology and political line helped emancipate their minds and spark their enthusiasm for technical innovations.

the plant was required to trial-produce a 10,000 hp low-speed marine diesel engine in the first half of last year, in addition to its original quotas. instead of asking for more equipment and personnel, the workers, with the full backing of the party committee, pooled their wisdom in using indigenous methods to make 14 pieces of special equipment for processing big, complicated parts including a scavenging chamber. the plant produced the engine ahead of schedule while fulfilling its regular production task. this was a deep lesson to those cadres who had doubted the possibility for the plant to do the job.

many technicians and cadres also came to grips with their idealist apriorism and made contributions to the innovations. in cooperation with cadres and workers, they devised a better method for arranging castings, which greatly relieved the labour intensity in a foundry.

some women workers were too lacking in self-confidence in technical innovations. after study, they came to recognize that knowledge and talent are not innate but arise in practice. so they struggled against idealist apriorism and advanced in the direction chairman mao pointed out. they became more confident that they could contribute to technical innovations. women milling machine operators, for example, made six technical innovations in just a few months.

FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Drought-Afflicted Inner Mongolian Hsien Brings About Big Changes by Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 26, 1972)

chingshuiho county on the loess highlands of north china's drought-afflicted inner mongolian autonomous region has built over 350 water conservancy projects and sunk 500 wells since the winter of 1970. it terraced a bigger acreage in the past year than in the whole previous post-liberation period. the good harvest of 1971 ended its dependence on the state for food grain.

going all-out, aiming higher

chingshuiho county has high mountains, deep gullies and stone-strewn farmland on the slopes. although more than half of the people's communes and brigades are watered by rivers, they could not irrigate land because of the unfavourable topography and drought was

frequent. the soil deteriorated due to erosion. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the capitalist roaders in inner mongolia were blind to socialist initiative of the masses and insisted that the county could not be transformed. under their influence, some cadres became passive.

during the cultural revolution, the new county party committee made a serious study of the experience of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. it made an all-round analysis of the county's agricultural history and surroundings and decided to change nature. they made investigations and study in communes and brigades throughout the county. they saw the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism of the masses and their strong desire to change conditions. a case in point was the party branch of kaomaochuanyao production brigade in wangkueiyao commune. it led the masses in turning 66 hectares of wasteland into irrigated fields by building a overflow dam and a 3.5 kilometres canal in the mountain. the county party committee secretary and chairman of the county revolutionary committee li chang-tsai related its experience at a meeting for cadres of the whole county.

following the party branch's example, the county and commune cadres criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they went to the production teams and helped them run mao tsetung thought study classes to boost people's enthusiasm. in the winter of 1970, a movement to learn from tachai swept the county. the masses were fully mobilized to build water conservancy projects and improve farmland.

go deep into reality and sum up experience of masses

leading members of the county communist party committee and the county revolutionary committee went to various types of areas in the county to survey the water resources and sum up the experience of the masses in conserving water and soil and combating drought. this provided data for guiding the over-all work.

they studied the experience of the shuitsaokou production team which combined control of erosion in the gullies with that on the slopes and used mountain torrents, a scourge in the past, to irrigate farmland. members of the production team built a dam across one of its gullies. the mountain torrents detained during the rainy season later watered nearby fields. the team members also built contour terraced fields on hill slopes to combat erosion.

many of the hilly areas do not have rivers. the leading county cadres decided to tap underground water. li yao-hou, deputy secretary of the county party committee, trekked across hills in search of water and finally found underground water in a coal mining area. a decision was made to put the water to use.

after making investigations, the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee mapped out the water resources of the whole county and summed up the experience of masses in taming mountains and rivers. they then made a draft plan for building water control projects for the whole county and organized the masses to discuss it. this touched off a new high-tide in building water control works.

self-reliance and hard struggle

the panmaotzu production brigade in a high mountain area which has the worst farming conditions in the county, is noted for its hard struggle in learning from tachai. the brigade firmly grasps education in ideology and political line and pays attention to increasing the determination of the cadres and masses to transform nature self-reliantly for the revolution.

there is a group known as "iron girls" for their courage and resolve. fastening ropes around their waists, they worked in mid-air to hew rocks and used them to build a stone dyke two metres high and one kilometre long along the bank of the yellow river. they opened up more than five hectares of land behind the dyke, dumped good soil on the reclaimed land and provided it with irrigation.

seventysix-year-old poor peasant chi lo-chu of the same brigade insisted to take part in building terraced fields. he said: "as long as i breathe, i will work for socialism". this advanced brigade opened up 20 hectares of contour terraced fields on the slopes in a little more than three months. they dug 24 water storage pits in the terraced fields and reaped an excellent harvest.

the outstanding success of the production brigade and its revolutionary spirit in transforming nature were publicized throughout the county. this pushed forward the movement. many outstanding units have come to the fore.

the lamawan production brigade built a 1,000-metre irrigation canal to lead yellow river water to more than 100 hectares of terraced fields on the slopes. braving severe cold, members of the hanchingpa production team constructed a dam to store water to irrigate terraced fields. the team's average grain yield per hectare rose from 0.62 tons to 3 tons in one year.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Northwest China Desert Hsien Reports Achievements in Water Conservancy

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 27, 1972)

a northwest county hemmed in by deserts got a record harvest last year after conquering a serious drought, thanks to its achievements in water conservancy. the county had a grain surplus to sell and deliver to the state for the first time in local history.

minchin county in kansu province is now able to irrigate 61 per cent of its farmland with the 15,000 or so wells that were dug over the past two years. this means that 25,600 hectares of land, or 0.12 hectare per capita, are free from the menace of drought.

grain output used to be low owing to the county's inadequate rain fall and great rate of evaporation. people wanted to tap underground water resources but

the mass effort was held back before the proletarian cultural revolution by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the county revolutionary committee, which came into being during the cultural revolution, made an analysis of the problem. the county's efforts to fix shifting sand by afforestation had created some favourable conditions. what was needed was a mass movement to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture, so as to make use of the subterranean water to change farming conditions drastically.

in line with chairman mao's relevant teachings, the chairman and a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee made investigations among the commune members. they learned from veteran poor peasants that the county was a bog in ancient times. since the fields are in a low-lying area of loose sandy soil, melted snow from the chilien mountain drains into subsoil every year. during the high tide of agricultural co-operation in 1956, the poor and lower-middle peasants dug some wells for irrigation.

in the course of their investigation, the county's leading comrades were impressed by the people's potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm to change nature. a case in point was the tungfeng brigade where the sandstorms and drought were so frequent that a member of the former county party committee had asked it to abandon farming. but the poor and lower-middle peasants refused to yield to nature and, in 1965, dug some wells in emulating the people of tachai. in a matter of two years the brigade became self-sufficient in grain with 0.13 hectare of irrigated farmland per capita.

in the spring of 1970, the county held a meeting for cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels. they summed up the experience and lessons in building irrigation projects over the previous 20 years and decided to irrigate all the county's farmland in three years by working hard. this led to a mass movement to dig wells.

in guiding the movement, the county's leading comrades followed the following teaching of chairman mao's: "no one in a leading position is competent to give general guidance to all the units unless he derives concrete experience from particular individuals and events in particular subordinate units."

sunchihhui production brigade dug a number of wells in 1965. but not long afterwards, they ran dry. some cadres and brigade members lost heart. this affected neighbouring communes and brigades. so cadres were sent to the brigade to make investigations and study.

they carefully studied how the wells had been sunk. the underground water in the county is melted snow from the chilien mountain and flows in sandy seams. the wells of the brigade were walled by cement which stopped the flow. moreover, the brigade leadership lacked confidence in digging wells to combat drought and win good harvest and, instead of investigating why they had failed, they simply stopped all projects.

the cadres from the county helped the brigade leadership see what was wrong with their thinking and the work started again. by and by they improved the cement wall which prevented the well from collapsing and at the same time allowed seepage. the brigade sank six pump wells and 340 ordinary ones in 1970, irrigating 92 per cent of its arable land. grain output rose considerably.

the county leading body adhered to the principle of self-reliance in providing equipment to sink wells and lift water. it organized a mass campaign to make and repair such equipment. the workers of the county farm machinery plant had the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and made 370 pumps, much equipment for sinking wells and 16,000 auxiliary parts for water-lifting machines in 1971. many departments set up farm machinery repair plants or workshops which repaired over 4,000 water-lifting and farm machines. at the same time, the production teams raised funds themselves and bought many machines.

the cadres and people of the county worked hard for two years and all together sank over 1,700 pump wells, ten times the number of wells sunk in the five years before 1970. they sank 2,500 brick-walled wells and water storage wells, 1,000 more than the number of such wells sunk in the five years before 1970, and dug 11,000 other wells.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Supports Holding of Security Council Meeting in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "the rising tide of national independence in africa is irresistible". the full text of the article reads:

responding to the demand of the african countries, the u.n. security council has decided to hold a special meeting in addis ababa, capital of ethiopia, beginning on january 28 to discuss various urgent problems confronting africa. this decision is a victory for the african countries and people in the struggle to safeguard and win national independence. the chinese people support the holding of this meeting.

the african national independence movements have achieved great progress. since world war two, about 40 african countries have won independence. the whole outlook of the african continent has changed profoundly. to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, african countries are uniting with various countries in asia and latin america to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and particularly to oppose the power politics and hegemony of the two superpowers. the african countries have become an important political force inside and outside of the united nations. their united struggles are important contributions to the promotion of the common cause of the people of the third world in unity against imperialism.

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still not reconciled to their failure and are attempting a come-back. they are carrying out by every means in various african countries aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder. they have invaded independent african countries by armed force. social-imperialism is also making all efforts to penetrate in africa in an attempt to expand its spheres of influence. the vast areas of southern africa remain under the criminal rule of colonialism and racism. supported by u.s. and british imperialism, the portuguese colonialists and the white racist regimes in south africa and southern rhodesia are not only brutally suppressing and enslaving the african people, but also colluding with each other to carry out political blackmail and armed threat against some independent african countries. this situation has seriously affected the independence, peace and security of various african countries. the african people can never tolerate it.

in recent years, various african countries have made great efforts to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and support the struggle of the oppressed nations in africa. under the common demand of the african countries, the united nations has had to adopt a number of resolutions on questions concerning africa.. but decolonization in africa and the

struggle of the african people against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination have all along been energetically obstructed and sabotaged by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism inside and outside the united nations. the present resolution of the security council to hold a special meeting in africa to discuss african questions was adopted only after twists and turns and after overcoming u.s. and soviet interference and obstructions. it is the aspiration of the african people that the forthcoming special meeting in africa would achieve positive results in conformity with the desire of the african people in safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the african countries and voicing solidarity with the oppressed nations in africa.

the chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the african people against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. the rising tide of the african people to safeguard and win national independence is irresistible. all conspiracies of colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism are doomed to failure. we are deeply convinced that strengthening their unity and persisting in the struggle, the african people will certainly win greater victories.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

New British Charge d'Affaires to China Presents Letter of Appointment to Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

newly appointed british charge d'affaires to china john mansfield addis today presented his letter of appointment to chinese minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Director, Staff Members of Chinese Pavilion of Cairo International Fair Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

wang ke-chung, director of the chinese pavilion of the cairo international fair, and his party left here by air today for cairo to take part in the fair on invitation.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade including li yung-ting and cheng hua-min.

ibrahim mohamed omar, first secretary (commercial), and abu bakr mansour, third secretary, of the embassy of the arab republic of egypt to china, were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 27, 1972)

the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission, left here by train today for shanghai.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by meng chao-yu, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned including chou wen-chiang and su yun-shan.

wu fan-wu, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and philippe petit, second secretary of the french embassy in peking, who are accompanying the delegation, left by the same train.

the delegation arrived here on the 25th. lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the french friends. in hangchow, the delegation visited the tungfanghung silk mill and went to scenic spots on the west lake and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

a guinean government trade delegation led by aboubacar couatey, secretary of state for foreign trade, arrived here by air this afternoon. it has come for talks on 1972 trade between china and guinea and for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai and wang ming-chun.

present were diop mamadou, member of the guinean government trade delegation and guinean ambassador to china; abdoul karim sylla, member of the delegation and commercial attache of the guinean embassy in peking; and other diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly were also present.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Reactionaries Let Loose Dalai for Anti-China Activities

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

the indian reactionaries recently conducted frenzied anti-china activities and outrageously interfered in china's internal affairs by letting loose with dalai, chieftain of the tibetan rebels kept by them, according to a new delhi report.

on last december 25, nearly 1,000 indians and tibetan rebels were sent to make provocations before the chinese embassy in new delhi. on january 21, the indian reactionaries abetted and supported tibetan rebel chieftain dalai in holding a so-called press conference in calcutta to make anti-china clamours and conduct criminal subversive activities against china. tibet has always been an integral part of china's territory since time immemorial. the counter-revolutionary rebellion by the tibetan slave-owners' clique under the instigation of the indian expansionists with the aim of annexing tibet was smashed by the chinese people more than ten years ago. however on the order of his indian master, dalai has continued to plot to sever tibet from the great socialist motherland. according to pti and indian press reports, dalai alleged at the press conference that "tibet had all along been independent" and clamoured about "restoring the freedom" of tibet. with the criminal aim to separate tibet from

china, dalai said that he was "in favour of negotiations for tibet's freedom" and "favoured a plebiscite in tibet" in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history, restore the dark rule of slave-owners in tibet and turn tibet into an indian colony. this is entirely day dreaming which the entire chinese people including more than one million emancipated tibetan serfs will never tolerate.

the rampant criminal anti-china activities of the indian reactionaries by making use of the tibetan rebel chieftain dalai cannot harm the great people's republic of china in the least, but will only provide new and additional proof of their persistent interference in the internal affairs of china and further lay bare their expansionist ambitions.

What Do Indian Expansionists Intend to Do?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "what do the indian expansionists intend to do?" which reads as follows:

dalai, chieftain of the tibetan rebels of china who is kept by the indian reactionaries, recently made a virulent attack on and slandered china in calcutta, india. he growled openly that tibet should attain so-called "freedom" and "independence". the chinese people express the greatest fury and protest bitterly agairst criminal acts of the indian government in conducting frantic anti-china activities and interfering in our internal affairs by making use of dalai.

it is not accidental that dalai has stepped out to make a show at this time. abetted by social-imperialism, the indian government recently launched a war of aggression and forcibly occupied east pakistan. faced with the resolute opposition of the pakistan people and universal condemnation by public opinion in various countries, the indian government found itself in a very isolated position in the whole world. to divert the attention of the people of various countries and to cover up its criminal responsibility for committing aggression against pakistan, the indian government hurriedly set loose dalai and ordered him to make a hue and cry, thereby harping again on the old anti-china tune over the so-called "tibet question". but all this is futile. these clumsy means of the indian reactionaries cannot cover up its crime of aggression against pakistan but once again expose its expansionist ambitions towards china.

more than ten years ago, the indian expansionists engineered a counter-revolutionary rebellion in china's tibet, coerced tens of thousands of chinese people living in tibet into going to india and rigged up a so-called tibetan government in exile headed by traitor dalai. from then on, the indian reactionaries have conducted repeated subversive and sabotage activities against china's tibet by constantly making use of the so-called question of "tibetan refugees", in an attempt to separate

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

tibet from china. now that the indian reactionaries, after the invasion and occupation of east pakistan by armed forces by seizing upon the "refugee question", have once again set loose dalai to come out to rave for "freedom" and "independence", do they want to make use of the question of "tibetan refugees" to perpetrate territorial expansion and invade and occupy china's tibet?

this calculation of the indian reactionaries is sheer wishful thinking. after smashing the millennium long yoke of slavery and after being emancipated and becoming the masters of their own affairs, the tibetan people together with all other nationalities of china are marching confidently along the broad road of socialism. baptised in the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the situation in china's tibet today is better than ever before. we must solemnly warn the indian reactionaries that the chinese people will never allow them to interfere in the internal affairs of china and lay a hand on her territory. all the expansionist schemes of the indian reactionaries will be thoroughly foiled by the chinese people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese T.U. Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home Via Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1972)

the delegation of general council of trade unions of japan and the federation of independent unions of japan, and journalists accompanying the delegation, left here by air this afternoon for home via kwangchow after its friendly visit in shanghai.

the head of the delegation is makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, and the deputy head is makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions. the delegation is accompanied by tang chang, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association.

the japanese guests arrived here from peking on the 23rd. upon their arrival and departure from here, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the shanghai municipal conference of representatives of revolutionary workers; yeh chang-ming, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the shanghai municipal conference of representatives of revolutionary workers; and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of workers.

during their stay in shanghai, the japanese friends visited factories, a school, a people's commune and a workers' housing estate. wang hsiu-chen gave a banquet in honour of the guests.

Japanese "Haguruma" Theater Leaves Peking on Performance Tour of Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here by special train this evening on a performance tour of shenyang and other places after its friendly performance tour here.

present at the railway station to give the theatre a warm send-off were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, yu li-chun, ting hsi-lin, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, li meng-ching, liu hsi-lin, and representatives of the literary and art circles including tan yuan-shou, li teh-lun and ma chang-li, and more than 700 other people.

while in peking, the theatre put on the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and one-act plays "flames of wrath in okinawa", "a town in the lower reaches of the river" and "the japanese revolution is sure to win", all reflecting the heroic struggle waged by the japanese people against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. the theatre's performance was warmly welcomed and highly praised by peking people.

during their stay here, the japanese artists visited the peking general petro-chemical works, a peking unit of the people's liberation army, the china dance drama troupe, the peking opera troupe of peking and chiaochuanghu, a village with glorious revolutionary tradition on the outskirts of peking. they had wide contacts with the workers, peasants and soldiers and literary and art workers of the capital. they conveyed to the peking people the profound militant friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people and recounted the heroic struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. everywhere the japanese friends were accorded a warm welcome. they also saw the modern revolutionary peking operas "on the docks", "ode to the dragon river" and "the tuchuan mountain" and the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng", which were performed by shanghai and peking artists. this promoted the cultural interflow between the people of the two countries.

this evening, the peking railway station was permeated with a warm atmosphere. holding streamers inscribed with the slogan "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people", the well-wishers waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and beat waist drums to give a warm send-off to the japanese comrades-in-arms. the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms encouraged each other and pledged to unite, fight and win victory together in their common struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

Japanese Delegation of Tribal Liberation League Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1972)

a japanese delegation of the tribal liberation league led by saichiroo uesugi arrived here by air today for a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of the host association, the foreign affairs section under the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien and chiao yun-chuan, and representatives of workers.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jan. 27, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader left here by air for home yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to romania and participating in the international table tennis championships.

present at the airport to see the team off were: i.k. ghermanescu, secretary, a. predescu, director of the sports competition department, and p. ion, head of the international department, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports; as well as other leading members of the romanian physical culture and sports circles.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and staff members of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport.

during its stay in romania, the team visited schools and places of historical interest, and held joint exercises and friendly matches with romanian table tennis teams. wherever it went, it was accorded cordial reception by the departments concerned and warm welcome by the masses.

while staying in romania, the chinese table tennis team took part in the international table tennis championships sponsored by romania in cluj from january 23 to 25. during those days, the chinese players had promoted their friendship with players of various countries participating in the championships, through conversations and exchange of experience.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Statement by Spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

statement by the spokesman of the
ministry of foreign affairs of
the people's republic of china

january 27, 1972

on january 19, the authorities of thailand signed a so-called "border security agreement" with the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique of phnom penh. the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of thailand openly clamoured that under this "agreement" thai troops have the right to enter cambodian territory in so-called "hot pursuit" of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. this is a brazen act of aggression and war provocation on the part of the thanom-praphas clique against the cambodian people.

the ministry of information and propaganda of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on january 21, sternly condemning the thanom-praphas clique for its criminal military collusion with the puppets in phnom penh and its scheme of expanding the war of aggression against cambodia. the chinese government and people express their firm support to the just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the reactionaries of thailand have long become accomplices of u.s. imperialism in the aggression against viet nam and laos. in 1970 reactionary troops of thailand stealthily moved into the territory of cambodia. the so-called "border security agreement" signed now is but a cloak for "legalizing" further and open invasion of cambodia by the accomplice troops of thailand. this shows that the reactionaries of thailand have been bound even more tightly to the u.s. imperialist war chariot of aggression and have become additional cannon fodder for the u.s. aggressors' scheme of "using asians to fight asians". whoever plays with fire will be consumed by fire. the u.s. imperialists, who have employed more than one million of their aggressor troops and accomplice and puppet troops in their aggression against indochina, have been badly battered by the three indochinese peoples. if the reactionaries of thailand do not draw a lesson from their defeats on the battlefields in viet nam and laos but obdurately persist in setting themselves against the three indochinese peoples and doggedly serve u.s. imperialism, they will certainly eat the bitter fruit of their own making and be severely punished by the people of thailand and the three indochinese peoples.

the chinese people are watching closely the development of the situation in indochina. resolutely following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we shall exert every effort to support the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till the complete liberation of the whole of indochina.

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ANTI-TRANSCENDENTALISM

How Engels Criticized Duhring's Transcendentalism

- Notes on a study of "Anti-Duhring"

by

Wang Ch'e (王澈)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 28, 1972)

Engels' great work, "Anti-Duhring," was a product of a sharp intra-party struggle.

In the seventies of the 19th century Eugen Duhring, a lecturer at Berlin University, produced a whole set of works that ranged from philosophy and political economy to socialist theories in an all-out attack on Marxism. This attack did considerable harm to the unity and solidarity of the Party.

At that time the two groups of the German workers' organization (the Eisenachs and the Lasalles) were newly merged in 1875 to become the Socialist Workers Party of Germany. The merger had great defects, but nevertheless it put an end, to a certain degree, to the sectarian division and chaotic situation within the German working class and increased the Party's strength. However, many people in the Party at that time had not studied the basic theoretical problems enough and their understanding of the Marxist world outlook was very poor. Exploiting this weakness and trying to deceive the world and win fame for himself with a great deal of noise, Duhring made himself up as a great authority on the Party's theories and peddled his phoney socialist goods to create schism in the Party.

As Engels pointed out, Duhring and his small group "made use of all means of advertisement and intrigue." It was quite obvious that Duhring

himself was a charlatan, but he often called others "charlatans." It was equally obvious that he himself copied other people and talked nonsense, yet he constantly abused others by calling them "idiots," "stupid asses," and "fools," as if he alone was the most gifted genius. The way he extolled himself was absolutely shameless. His was a "new way of thinking," an "utterly unique conclusion and viewpoint," "the thought of creative system," "total, thorough mental labor," a "great style"... In fact all superlatives were used. In short, according to him, nobody was good and only he was good; the theories advanced by all others were rubbish that did not deserve attention, and only what he said was the "ultimate final truth."

Engels said sarcastically that if that was true, "then he was the greatest genius of all time and the first superman, because he could not err," while we ordinary people could only "fearfully prostrate ourselves before this greatest genius of all time."

These words of Engels were apt and to the point, because it was through such advertisement-like propaganda that Duhring wanted to establish his authority, to make people believe that he, the great "genius" and "superman," could not err and all they needed to do was to follow him blindly.

Marx and Engels were utterly disgusted with Duhring's philosophy and held it in the utmost contempt. Engels called Duhring a "self-important pigmy," saying that his philosophy was "one of the most typical representations of brazen pseudo-science," "lofty nonsense," and "high-flown rubbish." Unfortunately such stuff enjoyed wide currency in Germany in those days. Not only Bernstein became an active Duhringist, but even such a good comrade as Bebel was also deceived by him. Duhring was absolutely not a man engaged in "pure academic learning." He had a clear, positive political line and an organizational line. His theoretical attack on Marxism was made in preparation for his false socialism and his organizational splitting of the Party. With vigorous ambition he established a small sectarian clique within the Party as the core with which he would form a new party in the future. In short, Duhring's activities were developed to a degree highly inimical to the Party.

In this situation, in order to raise the theoretical level of the Party, maintain the unity of the Party, and enable the newly united Party to advance along the correct line, Engels, with the support and participation of Marx, resolutely took up the pen to shatter Duhring's frenzied onslaught.

The Transcendentalist Method Is an Idealist Method

Duhring's run of stuff was really full-blown. Engels defined it as follows: a complete "philosophical system" replete with its spiritual, moral, natural, and historical aspects; a thoroughgoing "system of political economy and socialism"; and finally, a "Critical History of Political Economy" in three volumes, octavo size. All this was quite formidable. There remained, however, one question: From where had these splendid tomes and writings come?

The whole system, like a cobweb spun by a spider, was constructed in the head of Duhring the "genius." Duhring thought that he did not have

to rely on experience, but that starting from the so-called simplest "basic form" or "basic elements" of things and by logical reasoning and application of a few self-evident universal philosophical principles, it would be possible to elicit a whole philosophical system. He would then bestow, with supreme authority, this set of principles on the world of nature and on the history of mankind. Engels pointed out:

"This is merely another form of expression of the imaginery or transcendentalistic method so often used in the past. According to this method, the characteristics of a certain object are not known from the object itself, but are logically deduced from the concept of the object. ...By now it is not the concept that should conform to the object, but the object that should conform to the concept. ...It is not deduction of reality from reality itself, but deduction of reality from concepts."

Transcendentalism is an idealistic theory of knowledge. The materialist theory of reflection holds that man's thoughts are a reflection of objective being, that all true knowledge originates from experience, and that therefore there is no knowledge prior to experience. Transcendentalism, on the other hand, holds that man's reason contains certain "inborn ideas," "self-evident truths," "a priori principles," or logical categories which are not acquired through experience but are inherent in man's head, and that starting from these principles or categories, it is possible to acquire true knowledge through logical inference. Transcendentalists do not recognize the dependence of reason on perception but hold that reason is independent. They oppose starting from perceptual material but advocate starting from reason. Instead of going from fact to concept, they go from concept to fact.

The most famous exponent of transcendentalism was the 18th century German philosopher Kant. Kant held that the possession of perceptual material alone did not constitute knowledge, because perceptual materials themselves were a confused mass and meaningless, but constituted knowledge only when they were arranged by man's reason with innate logical categories, that while making such arrangement, reason already invested laws with perceptual materials, and that therefore laws were not an objective being but were created by man.

Hegel was also a transcendentalist, but his theory was somewhat different. He held that reason or logical categories already existed before there was world history, that the development of logical categories had created the history of the natural world and mankind, and that the history of the natural world and mankind was subject to the laws of logical categories or "absolute reason."

Engels exposed Duhring for what he was, pointing out that while Duhring generally condemned Hegel's philosophy as "feverish gibberish," he at the same time copied Hegel's transcendentalism, which was truly "feverish gibberish."

While criticizing such transcendentalism, Engels profoundly expounded the principles of the materialist theory of reflection. He said that principle was not the starting point of study but its ultimate result, that it was not the objective world that must conform to principle, but principle that must conform

to the objective world in order to be correct, and that Duhring had completely put matters topsy-turvy. With convincing arguments, Engels showed that all knowledge, including such superficially highly abstract knowledge as mathematics, came from practical experience.

Duhring's "socialism" was created by the transcendentalist method. According to him, socialism was not a reflection of the objective laws of social development at all, nor was it a reflection of the class interests of the proletariat, but was an inference from the so-called "universally equitable principles."

In order to thoroughly expose Duhring's errors from a wide historical background, Engels gave a detailed account of the genesis and development of socialist ideas. Engels summarized the ideas of utopian socialists Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Owen. The philosophical ideas of these men were all derived from the 18th century French materialists. But the materialists before Marx were all not thorough enough. They all sank into idealism particularly when they were involved in the realm of social life, and none of these utopian socialists could escape from this fate. In observing social history they started from the principles of a so-called reason and judged everything with their "reason," instead of starting from conditions of material life in society. They also placed socialism on the basis of the principles of such "reason" and "perpetual justice." They regarded such abstract principles as "reason" and "justice" as things of primary nature and required social life to conform to these principles, and so they were trapped by transcendentalism.

The doctrines of the utopian socialists played a progressive role under the historical conditions at that time. But Duhring's theory, produced after Marxism had already appeared, was entirely retrogressive and reactionary. As a matter of fact, Duhring was not really sponsoring socialism at all. As Engels pointed out, Duhring almost never criticized the capitalist mode of production. He thought such a mode of production very good, but dreamed that the capitalist society would get rid of its ills. Obviously this was not scientific socialism or utopian socialism, but utopian capitalism!

Descending directly from the line of Duhring, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i of China and swindlers of their type spread much of the poison of transcendentalism. They denied practice and investigation and study, advocated "self-cultivation" behind closed doors, regarded general truths as purely abstract formulas that came out of nothing, and made it known that theories were products from the brains of geniuses.

As early as the thirties, they already made "reason" the central slogan of "national defense philosophy," declaring that "reason" was "the universal and proper basis of truth," and actually coming to the conclusion that socialism would necessarily be attained if only such abstract "reason" was developed.

Later, they also advertised their class-transcending "philosophy of public interest" and misrepresented communism as meeting the abstract principle of "public interest," so as to hide the essence of their opposition to the proletarian dictatorship and persistence in the capitalist road. They

also denied that man's brain could only reflect laws, and said preposterously that laws had to be developed by man. Since man could develop laws, naturally he could create them.

Was all this not a reprint of the transcendentalism in the history of thought that had already been refuted by Marxism? From our study of "Anti-Duhring," can we not clearly recognize the reactionary idealism of the swindlers?

In his "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works, Chairman Mao made thorough criticism of these preposterous views and profoundly expounded the relationship of theory depending on practice and that of reason on sense perception. Reading these works of Chairman Mao side by side on the philosophical parts of "Anti-Duhring," we may see how Chairman Mao inherits and develops the Marxist theory of reflection.

Development of History Is Not Determined by Men of Genius

The utopian socialists believed that they could reform society by relying solely on the strength of reason, and they regarded reason as something transcendental and forever unchanging, while denying that knowledge depended on social practice and that truth was a developing process. Reasoning on this basis would inevitably lead to the idealist concept of history that history was made by geniuses. Engels said:

"To all these people socialism is an expression of absolute truth, reason and justice, which can conquer the world with its own strength if only it is found; because absolute truth does not depend on time, space, and the historical development of mankind, when and where it is found will purely be a matter of chance." "True reason and justice have not yet ruled the world only because they are not yet correctly known by people. What is lacking is only individual men of genius, but now such men have appeared and they also know truth. As to the appearance of men of genius and the fact that truth is being known at the present time, that is not something which must come into being and which is inevitable in the course of historical development, but is purely a fortuitous, accidental phenomenon. Such a man of genius could have been born five hundred years ago, and that would have freed mankind from 500 years of mistakes, struggles and suffering."

In ancient times in China there was the saying, "A true king will rise in another 500 years." In history, the Jews also had "prophets" who made predictions about a "Messiah." All this meant a hope that a sage or savior would arise in so many years to bring succor to the millions. Unfortunately the coming of sages or saviors was extremely rare--one or two might appear every 500 or 1,000 years. And before they were born, the slaves could do nothing but suffer and wait.

The utopian socialists, too, intentionally or unintentionally regarded themselves as saviors. From their point of view history was made not by slaves, but by heroes, geniuses, and great men. Past history was a record

of darkness, full of stupidity, ignorance and mistakes. Only the appearance of one or two geniuses could give the world the light of reason and create a truly rational society. The utopian socialists summed up the problems of social system into a problem of knowledge, and then again summed up the problem of knowledge into one of genius. In this way they naturally negated mass struggle and class struggle. Duhring picked the utopian socialists to pieces, yet he completely inherited and developed this error of the utopian socialists.

With the materialist concept of history Engels utterly refuted such an idealist concept of history. He pointed out that the ultimate cause of all social and political changes should not be found in man's head or in his knowledge of "perpetual truth" or "universal justice," but should be found in the social economic base and class struggle. The genesis of capitalism was not due to errors in man's knowledge but was a historical necessity, because under the then historical conditions the capitalist system conformed to the development of social productive forces. Similarly, the capitalist system must yield its position to the socialist system, not because people realize that the former is contradictory with the principles of justice and equality nor merely because people hope to abolish classes, but because capitalist production relations have become an obstacle to the development of social productive forces and because only socialist production relations can liberate the productive forces.

Thus it may be seen that the problem is not to imagine transcendentally in the head a perfect social system and then impose it on society, but to objectively observe and know the laws of social development, rely on the struggle of the masses, and turn theory into a material force, before society can be changed.

Marxism has always recognized the counter-action of spirit and the role played by heroes, leaders, and men of genius in history. However, no matter how great a genius a man may be, he cannot change the laws of history or determine the progress of history. History is not made by individual men of genius, but by the popular masses. The thoughts of heroes, leaders, and men of genius can become a great material force for changing the world only if they represent the interests of the advanced class, meet the needs of objective reality, and are grasped by the masses.

A so-called genius is only a little more intelligent and a little more capable than the rest. But where does this intelligence and capability come from? Liu Shao-ch'i described intelligence as a "natural essence" that was innate and did not depend on social practice. He described it as a purely physiological attribute. This is only a reprint of the doctrine of transcendentalism.

Ability also belongs to the category of knowledge and is not a natural endowment. Of course, a man's intelligence and ability is linked with the degree of perfection of his brain, but the evolution of the human brain is a result of man's prolonged labor and linguistic development. Since the human brain itself is a product of labor, can man's intelligence and ability be separated from social practice? Moreover, differences in man's physiological

attributes do not prove at all that ability is a natural endowment, because these physiological attributes are only a natural material basis for the development of ability and only a possibility of the development of ability, while ability is truly formed only through tempering and learning in life. The so-called born "capable man," "man of many abilities," or leader is completely rubbish designed to deceive. Intelligence, ability, and wisdom can come only from social practice and from the masses.

Chairman Mao, who has made great progress on this question, points out: "The brains of any heroes or outstanding men can only play the role of a processing factory because all materials or semi-finished products must come from the popular masses. The lowly people who personally take part in practice are the most intelligent. Truth is in the hands of the masses. A leader must first be a pupil of the masses before he can be their teacher."

On the basis of this viewpoint, a genius is not an isolated individual but a class representative who is produced from the masses and who is most adept in pooling the wisdom of the masses. Without the masses, there will be no genius. The masses are the true heroes, while the genius of heroes and leaders is a concentrated expression of the wisdom of the masses, the class, and the Party.

It may thus be seen that the genius of Marxism and the genius of the idealists are basically different. By putting the label of Marxism on idealist transcendental goods, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i thought they could pass fish eyes for pearls and deceive people. But the more conscientiously we read the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the more clearly we shall see through their rumors and sophistry.

Scientific Socialism Is Produced and Developed on the Basis of Revolutionary Practice

Why could not Saint-Simon et al found scientific socialism? Was it because they lacked genius? No. Engels recognized Saint-Simon's genius, but no genius could rise beyond the limitations of his time. Saint-Simon and the others sank into utopian socialism because of their historical conditions. At that time capitalism was still in the ascendant and the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie was not yet unfolded. It was impossible to foresee the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Why were Marx and Engels able to found scientific socialism? Was it merely or mainly because of their genius? No. Engels only occasionally mentioned the genius of Marx but never particularly stressed it. On the other hand, in "Anti-Duhring" and his other works, Engels noted with emphasis on many occasions the historical and practical conditions for the genesis of Marxism.

During the time of Marx and Engels great advances were already made in natural science. The three major discoveries of the cell, the conversion of energy, and evolution of living beings provided dialectics with effective scientific proof. Meanwhile, some historical facts, which Engels said "led to a decisive change in the concept of history," also occurred. These were

the first uprising of workers in Lyons, France, in 1831 and the first nation-wide workers movement in England--the Chartist movement--which reached its climax in 1838-42.

These facts show that with the development of large industries and the political rule newly won by the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had risen and become the principal contradiction in the most developed countries in Europe. It was exactly because Marx and Engels personally took part in the revolutionary practice of that time, read many books, studied a large amount of materials of natural science and social history, studied the economic structure and inherent contradictions of capitalism, and summed up the historical experience of the international workers movement, that they were able to found their theory.

As Engels said, "Socialism is now no longer regarded as an accidental discovery in the head of some genius, but rather as the inevitable product of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie--two historically produced classes."

Thus it may be seen that the mystification of genius by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type and their proclamation that men of genius were men of "foreknowledge and foresight" were transcendentalist goods utterly opposed to Marxism.

Chairman Mao points out: "It was impossible to know beforehand the laws of the capitalist society in the feudal society, because capitalism had not yet appeared and there was no such practice. Marxism could only be a product of the capitalist society. In the age of laissez-faire capitalism, Marx could not have known concretely in advance certain peculiar laws of the imperialist age, because imperialism--the final phase of capitalism--had not yet come and there was no such practice. Only Lenin and Stalin could take up the task. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were able to formulate their theories mainly because, apart from the condition of their genius, they had personally taken part in the practice of class struggle and scientific experiment. Without this condition, no genius can succeed."

Chairman Mao points out here clearly that genius is not the only or even principal condition, that the principal condition is practice, and that "foreknowledge and foresight," which is free from the limitations of historical and practical conditions, is non-existent at all.

Similarly, Mao Tse-tung's thought can be produced only at the present age, when imperialism is heading toward total collapse while socialism is heading toward worldwide victory. Chairman Mao is able to develop Marxism-Leninism to a new stage principally because modern China is the focal point of all contradictions of the East where, in the great struggle of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and socialist construction which he has led in the past half century, and in the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism, and reactionaries of all countries, Chairman Mao has summed up the incomparably rich new experience of the proletariat and the revolutionary masses and combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of present-day revolution.

Man's practice is a process of continuous development which will never end. Similarly, man's knowledge is a process of continuous development which will never end. The truth that man learns at each stage of development is relative. It contains factors of absolute truth but is not tantamount to absolute truth.

What is absolute truth? Chairman Mao has a simple definition for it: Absolute truth is "the sum-total of innumerable relative truths." Since they are "innumerable," they naturally cannot be all counted or all known. Therefore no single individual can know all of the absolute truth exhaustively or enjoy absolute authority in science.

Assuming the airs of absolute authority of "know-all," Duhring vaunted his so-called "final, ultimate truth" and said boastfully that his thought was free from "any tendency of subjectively conditioned world outlook."

Soundly refuting this preposterous fallacy, Engels pointed out that the knowledge of any individual was limited by various subjective as well as objective conditions, so that therefore none could have unconditional, supreme significance. The so-called genius who "cannot make any mistake" and the superman who has exhausted the absolute truth are radically non-existent. However, through generations and generations of effort, mankind is ceaselessly approaching the absolute truth. In this respect, only the endlessly developing process of human knowledge itself has the significance of unconditional, supreme authority.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type ceaselessly vary their tactics in opposing Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought. At first they made Marxism-Leninism absolute and denied that Mao Tse-tung's thought was a development of Marxism-Leninism. After this tactic failed, they turned around and made Mao Tse-tung's thought absolute, denying that Mao Tse-tung's thought would continue to develop.

The greatness of Chairman Mao lies in his always standing in the forefront of history and in his ceaselessly guiding the advance of his own thought and practice side by side. To make Mao Tse-tung's thought absolute and solidified is in itself contrary to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought has not put a conclusion to truth, but ceaselessly opens a way to knowing truth in practice.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type elevate Mao Tse-tung's thought in appearance, but in reality debased and denigrate it. Outwardly they establish Chairman Mao's absolute authority, but actually they establish their own absolute authority. We must thoroughly expose such vicious, treacherous tactic of theirs!

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It has been nearly one hundred years since Engels wrote his "Anti-Duhring." The name of Duhring was celebrated at that time. But only a few years after the publication of "Anti-Duhring," Duhring's works vanished into

thin air and nobody would look at them. On the other hand, Engels' "Anti-Duhring" has become one of the Marxist classics of the widest circulation which continues to radiate its brilliant light even today. Now Duhring is not completely forgotten only because of his role of a teacher by negative example. People know that Duhring existed only through their reading of "Anti-Duhring." "Your bodies and reputation will both perish, but that will not stop the rivers from flowing forever!" The judgment of history is ruthless.

However, swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type will never be able to learn the lesson from history. Even today, they still oppose the theory of reflection with the doctrine of transcendentalism and make themselves up as geniuses who make history, born saviors, and supermen who cannot make any mistake, so that they may realize their criminal scheme of usurping the power of the Party and the state and restore capitalism. But that is only their wishful thinking. They can never turn back the wheels of history, but can only be crushed to powder by these wheels!

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MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Conscientiously Read and Study and Unswervingly Execute Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

T'ien Yü-ho (田玉和),
Secretary of the CCP District Committee of Suihua,
Heilungkiang Province

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Chairman Mao pointed out repeatedly, "A correct ideological or political line decides everything." A review of revolutionary practice in the past few years has made me realize deeply that such a teaching from Chairman Mao is a brilliant and correct one. The key to firm accomplishment at basic levels of the fundamental task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship lies in continuously raising consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and unswervingly executing Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line.

The Line Decides Everything

Firm accomplishment at basic levels of the fundamental task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship depends on a correct line. On this point, my understanding spanned a certain period.

When I first took up revolutionary committee work, I paid lip service to the line but with very inadequate understanding of the relations between the line and political power. I always felt that nothing was more important than power. I gave very little thought to how to insure the implementation of the correct line.

At that time, I was working on the revolutionary committee of Chaochou hsien. In conducting education for members of the leading squads at various levels of the area, I stressed the point about political power deciding everything and talked little about the line. I thought that by so doing, we would have no problem when it came to the proper wielding of power for the proletariat. Yet fact was not as I imagined. A leading member of the hsien revolutionary committee was very keen on his job. But because our leading squad had neglected line education, this kept him from continuously raising his consciousness of line struggle in the practice of struggle. To speed things up in directing spring cultivation, he hurriedly went through eight communes in a day, lining them up for contests. He devoted himself to production for its own sake. He forgot about the reasons why "political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." As a result, though these communes had for a time registered an accelerated pace in production yet the quality of sowing-cultivation deteriorated greatly. A loss resulted in spring farming.

This moved me deeply. Why should a problem of this sort have happened? I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching and found an answer. Chairman Mao says, "Any action of a revolutionary political party is the practice of policy. It is either the practice of correct policy or the practice of incorrect policy." The process of wielding and exercising power is actually one of executing the line and policy. To wield and exercise power well, it is not enough for those in power to have regard for political power. The important thing is for them to raise their consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"We cannot readily understand everything that we perceive. Only something that is understood can be perceived more deeply." Though I knew something about the line problem yet it was not a profound enough knowledge. So I failed to get at the fundamentals in doing some of my work.

The soil in Chaochou hsien was thin and infertile, with saline and alkaline land accounting for the bulk of the area. Per-mow output stood at only 100-odd catties. For a long time, production was in a backward state. Very little was contributed to the state. Income was not high. At that time, the leading members of our hsien held that the failure of Chaochou to change its low-output picture over a long period was mainly due to the attitude of dependence of "placing ourselves at the mercy of the elements in getting sustenance" that existed among members of the leading squad and among the masses and the lack of a great ambition for changing heaven and earth. Farming systems in many areas were out-dated and conservative, leaving something to be desired when it came to field cultivation by scientific means. The solution of these problems would be automatically followed by a higher output, it was pointed out.

Therefore, we launched a study class at every level. In the leading squad, we shattered the idea of "a sluggard or a coward," fostered a great ambition and whipped up work enthusiasm. Experience in scientific cultivation of fields was energetically popularized. Though some results were achieved this way yet the enthusiasm of the masses in many areas had still not been fully aroused. To get at the underlying cause, we went to the basic levels to check up on typical examples. It was found that where mass enthusiasm was not fully aroused class struggle and line struggle were generally acute and complex pattern.

Under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the leading squad of the No. 5 production team of Min-an brigade of Hsinfu commune had for long occupied itself with trading to the neglect of farming. This had a disruptive effect on the collective economy. Per-mow grain output was very low. When interviewed in an investigation, the poor and lower-middle peasants said earnestly, "We are after neither money nor material comforts. All we want is that you lead us along the socialist road charted out by Chairman Mao." In the light of the problems existing at basic levels and the advice of the poor and lower-middle peasants from the bottom of their souls, we felt that it was not a case of the masses lacking the great ambition for changing heaven and earth but one of our having failed to get a firm grip on the essence of the two-line struggle in the countryside.

I linked up the reality of the countryside with a repeated study of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of the socialist society put forward by Chairman Mao. I came to understand that the Party's basic line giving expression to the law of development of socialist society was a general program guiding various concrete lines. Only by laying hold of this general program and thoroughly implementing the concrete lines could we have a clear-cut orientation. If we should depart from this general program in implementing concrete lines, no matter how hard and how thoroughly we worked, we would get nowhere but might lose our political bearings.

With awareness heightened, we led over 400 cadres in fanning out deep into rural communes and brigades in a serious effort to conduct line education. The masses were aroused to the full in vigorously waging struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. Attention was focused on the solution of the problem of the orientation and the road. Thus leading squads at various levels were enabled to straighten out their thinking and have a correct idea of the orientation. The socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants was further activated. The cadres and the masses seriously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's various guidelines and policies. After one year of hard struggle, a big-margin increase was chalked up in production throughout the hsien. The low-output picture gave way to a tremendous change.

In conducting ideological and political line education following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the question of line. I looked back over several years of experience gained and lessons learned. I came to understand more deeply that a correct or incorrect line decided all questions. It decided the character of political power and the survival or obliteration of political power. To win political power, we must count on a correct political line. In consolidating political power, we must still rely on a correct political line. If a wrong line is toed, political power will change in character. So, to wield power properly for the proletariat, we must rely on the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Learn How To Distinguish Between True and False Marxism

Under the proletarian dictatorship, the class enemy against the proletarian dictatorship always posed as a Marxist in a vain attempt to change Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy with his own set of ideas. Only by making a clear distinction between true and false Marxism and between a right and wrong line can we avoid getting hoodwinked and deceived and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For several years in the past, the heated struggle between the two lines found me sometimes unable to distinguish between what was true Marxism and what was false Marxism so I was liable to be fooled. I myself have figured out several possible underlying causes:

--(1) The highly deceptive nature of the sinister trash peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers who resorted to rumors and sophistries in lifting a red banner against the red banner;

--(2) The great limitations of my judgment of problems within the confines of an area where I worked without standing high to look far;

--(3) A certain degree of ideological blindness as marked by an idea that the wrong line came from the higher levels and that higher-level "instructions" could not be suspected in the least.

But living in the midst of two-line struggle gave us a constant test of line struggle. Approval or disapproval of a thing always called for a clear-cut attention on our part. Objective facts forced me to make a clear distinction between what was a correct line and what was a wrong line. Otherwise, I could not do my work without getting hoodwinked and without causing a loss to the revolutionary cause. Therefore, every time I encountered a contradiction I did serious thinking, made a close examination and kept groping. Thus, some problems that had formerly "escaped my mind" came to mind. Some problems that had formerly received "a cursory examination" came into focus. Something that had formerly slipped from my grasp in "groping" came within my grasp. As I gradually became good at distinguishing between the right and the wrong line, I became less liable to deception.

Marxist epistemology tells us that all objective things can be understood and that in the world there is only something not yet understood and never something that cannot be understood. I associated my own practice of struggle with the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. I came further to understand that though a wrong line had a facet not easily discernible it also had a facet that could be discerned after a spell of effort. A wrong line always manifests itself in practice, and this not without signs. They are not something unfathomable. So long as we conscientiously read and study and make a point of getting involved in practice and doggedly strive to be honest and straightforward, we can discern the wrong line even in the welter of complicated struggle.

In advocating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers used to plagiarize individual Marxist terms and phrases in an attempt to tamper with and emasculate fundamental Marxist principles. Therefore, to check out swindlers of this sort, we must learn to master Marxism and have its standpoint, viewpoint and method at our fingertips.

In practice, I experienced the following: Where my understanding of some fundamental Marxist viewpoints had not gone beyond words, I was liable to get hoodwinked. Where I had understood their spiritual essence, I could easily see through the anti-Marxist sinister trash of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in their Marxist garb. For a time, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers energetically advocated such trash as, "With mass consciousness heightened, the rural fundamental policy can be changed," "We can rush into communism at a trot." At first, I felt we were "in the right direction." I also saw the "reasons"

why. I acquiesced in practices running counter to the Party's current economic policy toward the countryside appearing in the midst of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in some areas. But after a lapse of time, there cropped up some problems in practice. I began to doubt whether I should stand pat this way.

Lenin taught that "revolutionary strategy can never be guided solely by revolutionary sentiments." After studying Lenin's teaching, I came to understand that mass consciousness provided one of the bases and not the complete base for policy formulation or policy changes. If we think that with consciousness heightened, we can seek a policy change in disregard of other objective conditions, we shall be guilty of idealist subjectivism. The change, in appearance, is in the right direction but, in essence, "Left" in form and Right in reality. Therefore, we mobilized the masses to criticize various erroneous theories "Left" in form but Right in reality. The Party's rural policy was further implemented on a solid basis. This left the masses fully satisfied.

Practice tells us that theory and the line are inseparable. Those blind theoretically are inevitably muddle-headed where the line is concerned. Those ignorant of Marxism are bound to get duped in the face of an erroneous line. Only by studying and mastering Marxism can we in the welter of complicated line struggle distinguish between right and wrong, between the true and the false. With Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method at our fingertips, no matter how well disguised an erroneous line is and how subtle and new-fangled the sophistries are, we can see clearly through the phenomena to its essence.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The criterion for truth can only be social practice." Whether it is true or false Marxism, the correct or the wrong line, must be subjected to the test of practice. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, reflecting the law of development of objective things and the masses' fundamental interests, is bound to triumph in practice. All opportunist lines marked by a split between the subjective and the objective and separation of knowledge from practice will inevitably come to grief everywhere. Therefore, so long as we lay stress on practice, we can see the disruptive nature of an erroneous line, understand its absurdity and discern it in its very existence.

The Party's historical experience and practical struggle have once again served to show that the opportunist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and their counter-revolutionary activity to seek a capitalist comeback have put them in an extremely isolated position among the people of the whole country and made them shunned like plague. They can only get by through scheming and plotting and rumor-mongering. To recognize swindlers of this kind, we must not only devote energetic efforts to study but also buckle down to practical work. We must cherish a straightforward ideological style. If our ideological style is awry, we would see the schemes and tricks of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers without recognizing them and even be liable to their provocation and exploitation. Only by saying and doing things honestly can we be insulated from what is advocated by them, alert to their counter-revolutionary double-faced evil style.

In the spring of 1970, there suddenly arose a certain trend in the firm implementation of agricultural production targets. Doubling per-mow output became the universal demand. Whoever acted otherwise was accused of being "Right-leaning and conservative." Our leading squad made a serious analysis of concrete conditions. It was unanimously held that such a demand was divorced from reality. It was also noticed that this was an evil trend advocating vainglory and pretentions.

In the face of such a situation, we re-studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should adopt an honest approach to things. To make a success of one or two things in the world, we basically can get nowhere without assuming a correct attitude." We came to understand that speaking the truth or telling a lie, getting down to earth or faking things up, was in essence a question of advocating materialism or idealism, a major question of executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or not. We persisted in taking reality into consideration and consulting with the masses. We set practical and practicable targets. This insured and aroused the activism of the broad masses. Increase-production plans were overfulfilled. Production climbed up steadily.

Later we found out that the demand for doubled output was incited by mischief-making class enemies. But because we spoke the truth and did things honestly we did not play into their hands. I deeply felt that to keep from losing bearings in the two-line struggle and from changing directions and to recognize and resist the anti-Party, anti-people sinister trend advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, we must be straightforward, doggedly faithful to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, scientific in doing everything and conscious in being honest people who practice what is preached and live up to the image in which we project ourselves.

Cherish the Revolutionary Spirit of Running Counter To the Trend

The kind of world outlook determines the kind of line followed. In the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must foster a dialectical-materialistic world outlook and develop the dauntless revolutionary spirit.

To wreck Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a handful of class enemies vigorously drummed up the theme that the great proletarian cultural revolution was "a campaign for the criticism of cadres" and "a campaign for the dismissal of officials." Due to the smashing impact of this reactionary line, some people capitalized on ultra-"Left" social thinking to draw "to one side" those cadres already falling into line. We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings and made penetrating investigations and studies. We realized that such a trend was completely incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cadres policy. But it came with vehement force. What was to be done? Should we follow or resolutely resist it?

At this time, a heated ideological struggle raged in my mind. To follow it, we would interfere with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do the revolutionary cause a disservice. To resist it, we would

suffer if we should bungle the job. But for a Communist Party member, at a crucial moment should we reckon with personal interests or with the interests of the people, should we protect our own "official's hats" or defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? This is a severe test.

Lenin said, "The simple-minded never act on the basis of a firm world outlook and a complete set of Party policies or principles. They always drift with the trend, victims of emotions."

Chairman Mao also teaches, "We Communist Party members want not to be officials but to make revolution. Everyone of us must display the spirit of thorough revolution."

Studying these revolutionary teachers' teachings brought to my mind the brilliant revolutionary practice of the great leader Chairman Mao in his struggle against the erroneous line. At every crossroads in history when intra-Party two-line struggle was at a height, Chairman Mao always displayed the dauntless revolutionary spirit of resisting the trend, and, in the interests of the Party and the people, doggedly upheld the truth and fought and firmly stuck to the orientation for the Chinese revolution steering it from victory to new victory. At the thought of this, I felt suddenly enlightened and clear-eyed, a surge of energy sweeping all over me. A Communist can think of only class interests and not of personal losses and gains. It is entirely worth his while to sacrifice his all in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I made up my mind to give myself all the hazards in the world rather than to let Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be disturbed.

Yet how can we resist such a reactionary trend? Chairman Mao says, "If this 'squad' does not act in an orderly manner, it can never expect to lead millions upon millions of people in fighting and in construction." To resist the erroneous line, we cannot rely on the lonely struggle of an individual. We must rally the "squad" of the Party committee around Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a joint battle.

In the face of this reactionary trend, our leading squad did not go without a heated struggle. When I made my point about the cadres problem, some comrades flung on me such charges as "Right-leaning," "conservative-minded," etc. Such a dissension among leading members was given a concrete analysis by us. We realized that the main cause of the difference of opinion was lack of unified awareness on line problems. Therefore, we organized the leading members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's cadres policy. Everyone came to understand that whether the attitude to those cadres guilty of mistakes was one guided by the guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient" or by the principle of meting out punishment involves therein two different roads.

Thus, a correct distinction was made between right and wrong. Awareness was unified. But a certain comrade was left with his thinking still not completely straightened out, his mind caught in a momentary tangle. I felt that everyone's work experience varied as much as his ideological level and problem understanding came later or earlier and that we should allow a process of

understanding instead of forcing immediate unanimity. Only by doggedly conducting education can we unite with all forces that can be united with and set in motion all positive factors that can be activated in a joint effort against the erroneous line. Therefore, we further gave the ideologically confused comrade the benefit of elaborate ideological work. We also joined him in making an investigation deep in the midst of the unit relatively seriously influenced by the erroneous line. From the high plane of line struggle, he was helped to understand problems. At last, this comrade woke up. Heartily and exuberantly he teamed up with us in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's cadres policy.

An erroneous line is something very stubborn and hardy. To head it off thoroughly, we must cherish the spirit of fighting to the last. To serve their plots, a handful of class enemies would resort to all means. Therefore, at the crucial moment of struggle, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A thorough-going materialist has nothing to fear." We vigorously fought self and impure thoughts. We came further to understand that to persevere in the correct line unswervingly, we must foster a thorough-going materialist world outlook. In doggedly executing the correct line, we might suffer setbacks and run into difficulties but truth always triumphs over fallacy. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is bound to triumph. Therefore, on the one hand, we gave energetic publicity to Chairman Mao's cadres policy and criticized "Left" thinking and armed the broad masses' minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought. On the other, we actively rectified the "Left" leanings already in existence then by firmly taking reality into account. In the whole process of leading the masses in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's cadres' policy, elimination of interference from the "Left" and the Right has enabled us to arouse the activism of the cadres and the masses. This has helped further the creation of an excellent situation in revolution and production.

Practice of struggle has made me understand deeply that in grappling with the erroneous line, we must be both courageous and skilled in struggle. About the question of principle, we must identify ourselves with a prominent banner, cling to the truth and refrain from drifting with the wind and tide. Meanwhile, we must discern the character of a contradiction, pay attention to the method of struggle and correctly unfold line struggle in the Party. For those comrades guilty of line-related mistakes, we must doggedly follow the guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient." We must clarify the state of their thinking and unite with them in a joint effort to resist the erroneous line. Only by combining courage with skillfulness in struggle can we effectively resist the erroneous line, adhere to the correct line and "get united to win still greater victories." (NCNA)

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PLA AND FARMING

PLA Scores New Gains in Farm and Sideline Production Last Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1972)

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of various units of the PLA, holding aloft the banner of Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line and conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" had made manifest the glorious revolutionary tradition of "fighting battles on the one hand and taking up production on the other" of our army, and while victoriously fulfilling the tasks of defending the motherland and doing "3-support" and "2-military" work for 1971, they also took part actively in farming and sideline productions and scored new gains in the revolutionized building and the production work of the units. According to preliminary estimates, the production of grain in the whole Army last year showed an increase of nearly 10 percent over that of the bumper harvest year of 1970, and the number of pigs kept in pens increased by more than 10 percent over that of the highest historical record in 1970. Many of the units continued to be self-sufficient in meat and vegetables.

1971 was the 5th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive." By carrying out education in ideology and political line penetratingly, the various units made a more thoroughgoing study of Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line and the brilliant "May 7 Directive" with close reference to reality. By means of the study, the awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution of the broad masses of commanders and fighters continued to rise, and they became more steadfast in their resolution to take the "May 7" road, to give better play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and by means of that, to seize an even bigger twin bumper harvest ideologically and materially than in the previous year.

The commanders and fighters of Paikochuang farm of a certain unit of the Peking Military Region, showing no fear of hardship and battling stubbornly, produced an average of 1,020 catties of grain last year from 13,000 mow of single season rice.

Although Fuyü farm of a certain unit of the Shenyang Military Region experienced serious drought last year, the commanders and fighters of the whole farm, by demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of "Fight against the drought till heaven submits to our will, and insure a bumper harvest despite the lack of rain," braved the cold weather of 20 degrees below zero and moved ice blocks to combat the drought and carried water to irrigate the fields and scored a bumper harvest in the year of the great drought. The average per-mow yield for 34,000 mow of wheat showed an increase of more than 30 percent over the bumper harvest of 1970.

A certain frontier defense post of the PLA Sinkiang Units surmounted numerous obstacles, and by digging away snow and chipping away ice, moved soil

to build more than 20 mow of farmland on the wind and snow swept plateau that was 4,500 meters above sea level, and bumper harvests were obtained in the vegetable and barley they trial-planted.

A unit guarding an island outpost in the Gulf of Chihli, by opening hills and building embankments on the slopes and by the shore, had filled in with soil and built more than 1,000 patches of farmland totalling more than 70 mow. Last year, they basically realized self-sufficiency in vegetables.

The cadres and fighters of the "May 7" school of the Railway Corps, stubbornly battling in a poor and barren area where "on sunny days the land is like a knife, and on rainy days the land is like a bog," again seized a twin harvest ideologically and materially last year.

The people's armed forces (militia) department of Ningkang hsien, Kiangsi Province, swinging their picks by the side of the parade ground where the Red Army instruction teams formerly used to be stationed and where the Red 4th Army was first formed, to open up the wilderness. They filled in pits and built farmland, and actively developed agricultural and sideline productions. Last year the harvest obtained was even better than that of the previous year. The people of Chingkangshan praised them by saying, "They are just like the old Red Armymen of former years."

The leadership cadres and Party committees of the various units of the PLA, in the course of leading the units in production, went deep into the fields for ground investigation and study, formed close ties with the masses, fully manifested the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of commanders and fighters, and effectively stimulated the vigorous development of agricultural and sideline production of these units.

The Party committee of Yüt'ai farm in the unit to which Comrade Wang Chieh belonged when he was alive, rid itself of idealist transcendentalism in the practice of production, established firmly the concept of the masses being the true heroes, conscientiously implemented the mass line and mobilized the cadres and fighters to carry out scientific farming in a big way to enable the average per-mow yield of almost 10,000 mow of single crop rice to reach 1,000 catties.

Many leadership cadres of the armed forces, in going to the frontline of production and by conscientiously grasping typical examples and searching for laws and by using points to lead the surface, promptly solved actual problems of production which not only guaranteed a bumper harvest in production over a vast area, but also stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the Party committees.

In order to carry out Army building and agricultural sideline productions better, the commanders and fighters of various Army units last year in close conjunction with the reality of production struggle, adopted the method of inviting in and stepping out and modestly learned from the local people where they were garrisoned. Quite a number of the units had adopted the method

of drawing up contracts with the local commune and production brigades and regularly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Last year, the various units of the Shenyang Military Region held more than 600 study classes, studied the advanced experience of Tachai, as well as organized the cadres and fighters and sent them to the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture advanced units for visits and study and used the local advanced experience for guiding the production of the units, thereby enabling the wheat and soya bean crops to reach the "Program" in these units to be increased several times.

A certain farm of the Wuhan Military Region by inviting the poor and lower-middle peasants back as teachers for making remember hardship and count blessings reports, for introducing the current condition in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside and for transmitting the fine experience in production struggle to raise the awareness of the struggle between the two lines and scientific farming, enabled a good harvest to be obtained in the rice planted by the farm.

A farming belonging to a certain unit of the Nanking Military Region, by conscientiously learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and energetically carrying out basic farm construction well, had enabled a great increase to take place in grain production. There were also many units which, while modestly learning from the people, strengthened at the same time their over-all concept and enthusiastically contributed their resources to local agricultural production.

In the winter before last, because of the need of production and development, a certain unit stationed in Nanniwan planned to build two small reservoirs. When they heard mentioned that the local people had two sets of reservoirs that were in urgent need of repair, they at once postponed the reservoir project of the unit and helped the people complete the repair on their reservoirs first. Last summer when the locality was stricken by a drought lasting nearly a hundred days, they also released water from their reservoirs to help the transplanting of nearby production teams while they themselves had to carry water to combat the drought.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Tibet Military Region, emulating the revolutionary spirit of the Tibetan people in building a new Tibet through arduous struggle, overcame numerous difficulties and by relying on their own efforts to build water conservation, not only enlarged the irrigated area of the farmland, but also built small hydro-electric stations to look after the electrical needs of the people as well. The Tibetan compatriots said delightedly, "The Chingdrolmagmi have given us light."

A certain frontier unit stationed in the Hsimeng Mountains region on the southwest border of the motherland opened up on the one hand the mountain wilderness to carry on production, and on the other hand, helped some of the production teams long suffering from water shortage and very poor in grain production to search for water and repair ditches, so as to enable them to change their physiognomy. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the

Wa nationality said emotionally to the commanders and fighters, "You are indeed the kinsfolk soldiers of the Wa people."

At present,under the excellent situation, the various units of the whole army are continuing to develop penetratingly the "let the PLA learn from the people of the whole country" mass movement. They are determined in the new year to further inherit and make manifest the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army, and by guarding against arrogance and rashness more modestly and prudently, advance in victory along Chairman Mao's army building line.

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LINE EDUCATION

Central China Administrative Region Promotes Production Through Education in Political Line

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 28, 1972)

the hsiangtan administrative region in hunan province, central china, has made all-round achievements in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries in 1971 despite of a 100-day severe drought. thanks to the education in political line conducted by party organizations at all levels.

the region's grain yield per hectare averaged over six tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it afforested over 5,000 hectares. compared with 1970, the number of pigs increased by 22.6 per cent, and output of tea 50 per cent, fresh water fish 20 per cent, and tea oil and poultry over 100 per cent. a high-tide of farmland capital construction is sweeping the region.

the education started in spring, 1971, in line with chairman mao's call "carry out education in ideology and political line." members of the regional party committee and the party organizations under it went to shaoshan, wenchiashih, shuikou and other places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in the early years. there they studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in the light of chairman mao's great practice in revolution, in order to acquire a deeper understanding of the struggle between the two lines in the party and the party's basic line during the entire historical period of socialism. they also went to those places where chairman mao once investigated the peasant movement during the first revolutionary civil war period, and studied chairman mao's brilliant works on his investigations and his philosophic works. the cadres sharply criticized the reactionary idealism and metaphysics peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and became determined to follow chairman mao's example.

this education soon produced effect. over 70 per cent of the less advanced brigades caught up by breaking with right conservative ideas and passivity in transforming mountains and rivers. around 1,000 brigades in the region gathered 7.5 tons of grain per hectare last year.

an example is linghsien county which was part of the old revolutionary base in the early years of the chinese revolution. some cadres had lacked the confidence to change the poor surroundings. the education in political line strengthened their determination. resolved to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, leading members of the county party committee went to 66 brigades to carry out investigations and study and found that some places with a fairly long frost-free period could grow two crops of rice a year. upon their suggestion, the

double cropping rice acreage was extended to over 6,000 hectares last year. the output of early rice alone was 89 per cent more than the total in 1970.

in previous years hsiangtan county increased grain output at a very slow pace. members of the county party committee led the cadres in conducting serious investigations and study in six people's communes and 147 production brigades. they found that many communes and brigades lagged behind in production chiefly because they had not done a good job in the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. county party standing committee members went to work in these units to help arouse the masses in a deep-going movement to learn from tachai. the county last year dug 16 irrigation and drainage ditches totalling 85 kilometres in length, extending the farming area that gives stable and high yields even in case of drought or waterlogging from 3,600 to over 5,400 hectares. this and other measures enabled the county's total grain output to rise 50,000 tons over the 1970 figure. the grain yield per hectare in all 66 people's communes but three hit the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. many communes and brigades topped 7.5 tons per hectare.

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MEDICINE

Peking Produces More Medicine, Medical Apparatus

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

production of medicine and medical apparatus in peking is growing apace with china's increased socialist health and medical work since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. peking supplied 3.2 times as much medicine to domestic and foreign markets last year as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. the output of medical apparatus doubled and the specifications and varieties rose 70 per cent.

the pharmaceutical houses concentrate on medicines for common and recurrent ailments. effective folk prescriptions have in recent years been collected from among the workers, peasants and armymen. they have been summed up and studied so as to improve products. this enables pharmaceutical houses to increase the varieties and specifications and raise the effectiveness of medicine.

this progress was made by carrying out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and adhering to the principle of "walking on two legs". apart from the modern large

pharmaceutical houses, dozens of medium-sized and small plants were built during the cultural revolution. some formerly were chemical works, bakeries and confectioneries, others were set up by schools or neighbourhoods. they turned out three times as many varieties of medical raw materials last year as the total produced by the entire municipality before the cultural revolution.

peking is developing production of chinese traditional medicines. the workers and medical staff of the peking pharmaceutical company studied chinese traditional medicine with modern scientific knowledge and methods, improved many old prescriptions and working processes and are turning out over 90 kinds of new prepared medicine. these are highly effective and are administered as injection or in other ways. they are conducive to combining chinese traditional and western medicine.

the peking no. one chinese medicine pharmaceutical plant (the former tungjentang plant) has a history of over 300 years. in old china, it served only the bureaucrats and capitalists. the 30 to 40 workers relied entirely on hand operation. the plant has now been enlarged and now has over 600 workers. many processes have been mechanized and production efficiency raised. products by the plant are welcome both at home and abroad.

with the constant development and consolidation of the rural cooperative medical service, peking's production of chinese traditional medicine has in recent years been combined with the mass campaigns to prevent and treat diseases. apart from the nine chinese medicine pharmaceutical houses run by counties and districts, more than 1,000 workshops have been set up by communes, production brigades and factories. they gather and grow medicinal herbs both to meet their own needs and provide medicinal herbs for pharmaceutical plants.

with the increased output of medicine, prices dropped. a 37 per cent price adjustment was made in 1969.

the production of medical apparatus in peking rose rapidly after liberation. the city had only a few small such factories and repair shops with dozens of workers before liberation. they produced by hand only scalpels, surgical scissors, forceps and tweezers. variety and quantity were small and quality poor. encouraged by the party and chairman mao, peking set up 22 medical apparatus units. production rose considerably and mechanization increased. but interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi held production back.

during the cultural revolution, the workers sharply criticized the revisionist line. this enhanced their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. production made big headway. now 40 units are producing medical apparatus. major equipment added by these factories is 26 times the amount in use after liberation. production is mechanized in the main. in addition to standard medical apparatus, they produce advanced presicion instruments and big medical equipment.

following chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", they concentrate on making what is needed in the countryside

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and the basic units, such as stethoscopes, blood pressure gauges, hypodermic needles and x-ray machines. in the case of operation and sterilizing equipment and x-ray machines, output in 1971 was 5.5 times that in 1965.

many units have made products that are simple, light and durable especially for the rural areas. they cost little and are handy and easy to repair. to the delight of medical workers in the rural areas, these units have also manufactured many kinds of apparatus with semi-conductors or small power generating equipment.

the peking general medical apparatus plant formerly produced a clumsy two-metre-high ultra-violet ray lamp. it now produces a handy and more efficient one the size of a reading lamp. the plant also produces a small surgical medical kit with enough equipment for routine operations.

with the popularization of acupuncture anaesthesia, the medical apparatus plants turned out 14 million acupuncture needles last year as against three million in 1965. they now turn out over 6,000 pieces of acupuncture anaesthesia equipment every year both for domestic and foreign markets.

multiple-pulse serial stimulators are important in the treatment of such ailments as strain of the back muscles and sprains and in acupuncture anaesthesia. the peking medical apparatus plant produced only a dozen such stimulators a year before the cultural revolution. it was as big as a suit case, weighing over ten kilogrammes and costing about 3,000 yuan. the plant cooperated with other units starting in 1966 and trial-produced a transistorized multiple-pulse serial stimulator. it is the size of a thick book and can be carried in a medical kit. it costs only 75 yuan. the worker-peasant-soldier medical equipment factory now turns out four to five thousand such stimulators every year.

TEA PRODUCTION

China's Second Biggest Tea-Producing Province Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 28, 1972)

anhwei province, china's second biggest tea producer, produced 10.3 per cent more in 1971 than in 1970, setting an all-time record.

output of a number of famous kinds of tea increased and quality improved. this helped increase the income of the commune members and raise their living standards.

before liberation, many tea gardens were laid waste and tea output dropped under the exploitation by imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries.

guided by chairman mao's great call "get organized", the peasants in anhwei after liberation took the road of agricultural collectivization and tea production was rapidly restored and expanded. output in 1957 was 2.8 times that in 1949. under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, people's communes were set up in 1958. in september of that year, chairman mao inspected the shucha commune in shucheng county of anhwei province. he encouraged the commune members to open more tea gardens on the mountain slopes. this was a great inspiration to the tea-producers and production increased rapidly. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province in 1961 stirred up an evil trend to restore capitalism by dividing up the collective tea groves among individual peasant households. tea production was undermined.

tea growers in the province during the great proletarian cultural revolution enthusiastically responded to chairman mao's call to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. relying on their own strength, they worked hard to transform the old tea plantations and planted new ones on barren mountain slopes. the acreage in 1970 was 10 per cent bigger than in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, and tea output had risen nearly 50 per cent.

the niuchung brigade in luchiang county created 11 hectares of staircased tea groves on barren hills in just about two years. they erected 450 stone embankments totalling 15 kilometres in length and carried over 20,000 cubic metres of earth from other places. they produced 7.5 tons of grain and 1.875 tons of tea per hectare in 1970.

anhwei's tea growers last year continued to expand tea production alongside grain in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the acreage grown to tea last year was nine per cent more than that in 1970. hsiuning county, which produces a famous green tea, expanded its acreage by 670 hectares, a quarter above the 1970 area. tea groves covering 480 hectares were planted last year in the chuhsien region of eastern anhwei, where tea was not formerly grown.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees in various tea growing areas last year summed up and popularized advanced experience with a view to increasing production and improving quality. many old shrubs were replaced by more productive ones, hillside land was terraced, rational close planting practised, and better tea strains introduced.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Friendly Exhibition Matches between Albanian, Peking Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly exhibition matches with the peking men's and women's volleyball teams here this evening at the capital indoor stadium. the contest was warmly applauded by some 20,000 spectators.

watching the matches were abdyl jaupi, leader of the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams and vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of departments concerned including wu teh, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, yang kun and wang ming-hsiu.

the matches which lasted over two hours proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. the women's teams played first. all players showed their initiative spirit and attacking form. their flexible play marked by powerful smashes coupled with drop shots left a deep impression on the spectators. the contest between the men's teams was a fast game in which powerful smashes were exchanged. while putting up a tight defence, both teams displayed high-level manoeuvre in taking advantage of each other's openings to attack. they repeatedly placed lightning, close-to-net drives into each other's position, drawing rounds of applause from the spectators.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHEN YI

Announcement of General Office of Chinese Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

the general office of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china is authorized to issue the following announcement today:

the general office of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china is authorized to express sincere thanks for the messages of condolence on comrade chen yi's death. the messages came from government departments, political parties, mass organizations and friendly personages of many countries as well as from a number of diplomatic envoys to china.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet in Honor of Guinean Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the guinean government trade delegation led by aboubacar couatey, secretary of state for foreign trade.

present at the banquet were diop mamadou, member of the delegation and guinean ambassador to china, and his wife; abdoul karim sylla, member of the delegation and commercial attache of the guinean embassy in peking; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and guinea. chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and delegation leader aboubacar couatey proposed toasts to a constant development of the friendship and the friendly relations of co-operation between the people of the two countries, and to still greater victories for the asian, african and latin american people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

chou hua-min said: "though china and guinea are separated by oceans and mountains, the people of our two countries have always sympathized and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in the struggle to win national liberation and safeguard national independence. they have forged a profound friendship in this common struggle." he recalled the warm and friendly reception the chinese government trade delegation received when it visited guinea last year, and expressed the hope that the present visit of the guinean government trade delegation would be crowned with success.

couatey said: "since imperialism attempts to commit aggression against the guinean people, our task is to strengthen the unity with all anti-imperialist countries, especially with the great chinese people." he added: "guinea fully appreciates china's cooperation conducted on the basis of mutual benefit and equality and will spare no effort to promote its relations with the great china in various fields."

present were leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, chen chin-lung and chou mien.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation of Friendly Trading Organizations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

a japanese delegation of friendly trading organizations arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. members of the delegation are teiji hagiwara, yasuo nomura, rinji miyaishi, hiroshi yoshizawa, tomio wakahara, shinobu watari, nobuo kishi and kunihiro toge. other delegation members ichizo kimura, ikuo minagawa and shigero shirane are already in peking.

greeting the japanese friends at the airport were leading members of the host organization and other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, hsing jen-hsien and wu shu-tung, and leading members of the chinese import and export corporations tien li-chun, yang wei, chang chi-chuan, pai kuang, chao mao-chun, shen lien-chun and liu shu.

also present were mr. yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and friends from friendly japanese firms who are in peking.

Japanese T.U. Friendship Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

a 20-member japanese friendship group of trade union activists of miyagi and aichi prefectures with takahashi osamu as its leader and otsuka shinichi and komaita shoji as its deputy leaders arrived here for a visit by train today.

greeting the group at the railway station were leading members of organizations concerned including cheng yu-chu, hsiao hsiang-chien and chuang tse-tung and representatives of peking workers.

the group arrived in china on january 15. before its arrival here, the group visited changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and nanking.

Stormy Petrel Braves Storms: Japanese "Haguruma" Theater Interviewed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

the visiting japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre recently performed the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and three one-act plays for workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital.

the revolutionary japanese artists vividly presented the heroic struggles of the japanese working class against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and against the miyamoto revisionist clique. chinese audiences warmly welcomed the performances. articles and comments by workers, peasants and soldiers have been carried in the peking press.

the "haguruma" is like gears working non-stop in the great revolutionary struggles of the japanese people, like a stormy petrel soaring courageously in storms.

the "haguruma" theatre was set up in yamaguchi prefecture on april 20, 1952 at a time when the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle was at a high point around the slogan "u.s. imperialism, get out of korea and japan" during the war of u.s. imperialist aggression against korea. in the 20 years since its founding, the theatre has adhered to a revolutionary literary and art orientation and faithfully served the revolutionary struggles of the japanese people. the artists of the theatre have travelled the length and breadth of japan from hokkaido in the north to kyusnu in the south, in cities and countryside. the fighting call in their revolutionary plays serves to awaken and encourage the japanese people to unite in unyielding struggles against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

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actress kyoko aya and actor kiyofumi yasumoto told this incident to hsinhua. a small troupe of the theatre went to sanrizuka in may last year when the local peasants were waging heroic struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' occupation by force of the farmland to built a military airfield. on a simple stage one evening the troupe presented the one-act play "a town in the lower reaches of the river" which exposes the crimes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and praises the dauntless spirit of the japanese people. the audience were greatly moved. at the end of the performance, spectators went on stage to shake hands with the artists and said: "this is the kind of art we want. your performance redoubles our strength in struggle." the peasants told members of the troupe that the miyamoto revisionist clique had sent an art group to sanrizuka not long before. and it had presented such songs as "happiness" advocating the road of peace and other revisionist trash in an attempt to demoralize the sanrizuka peasants. however, the indignant peasants drove the revisionist art group away.

our great leader chairman mao says: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." the japanese workers and peasants -- from sanrizuka to okinawa -- are today supporting and encouraging each other. the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is spreading throughout japan.

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in order to reflect the actual struggles of the people, the members of the "haguruma" theatre often join in the struggles of the japanese worker-peasant masses to draw political sustenance and enrich their creation. they try their best to bring out to the full the militant role of revolutionary literature and art to unite and educate the people and hit hard at enemies and annihilate them.

members of the theatre told hsinhua that playwright hisayoshi fukushima last autumn went to okinawa which was in a fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism. he made wide contacts with local workers, peasants, students and teachers. the heroic struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries of the okinawan people gave him new inspiration.

the one-act play "flames of wrath in okinawa" is a vivid reflection of the heroic struggle of the okinawan people. the presentation of the play in yamaguchi prefecture aroused strong repercussions among the local people. after seeing the play, representatives of the workers of okinawa said: "in order to achieve independence and liberation of the japanese nation, we workers of okinawa would rather die than surrender and are determined to struggle against the enemy to the end. we will drive all the u.s. imperialist out of okinawa and restore okinawa to the japanese people."

in writing the full-length modern drama "raging waves", the theatre's secretary general yoshiaki fujii, playwright taku yamamoto and other members of the writing group took employment as casual labourers for from three to eight months in big factories run by monopoly capitalists so that they could better portray the heroic japanese workers. working alongside them and writing the script after hours, they observed how the working class suffers under monopoly capitalist oppression and exploitation, and how the workers under the leadership of the japanese communist party (left) wage heroic struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the miyamoto revisionist clique. the struggle of the shipyard workers depicted in "raging waves" is based on actual struggles the playwrights saw at several shipyards. they presented it in a concentrated, generalized and heightened form. when the first script was finished, members of the theatre read it to workers to get their opinions. the play was revised seven times before it was staged.

the road of advance has not always been smooth for the theatre. actors takeo tawara and tetsuyuki terao and actress fuki watazu said that with japan under the rule of the reactionary sato government, the reactionaries and police made things difficult for the theatre, using political and economic pressure to block and repress its activities. the japanese reactionaries closed down the theatres to disrupt haguruma's performances. their hack writers attacked the theatre and they themselves resorted to barefaced repression. but the "haguruma" theatre had the support of the masses and never ceased its struggle. troupes of the theatre toured factories and villages and treated the audiences to a rich and militant repertoire of skits, a new type of song and dance drama, children's plays and full-length modern plays.

the miyamoto revisionist clique tries its utmost to pull this revolutionary theatre to the right. it peddles bourgeois art and literature to the theatre, and pursues a revisionist line on art and literature. however, the "haguruma" theatre arms itself with marxism-leninism persistently, and advances in the storms of class struggle. the theatre criticizes revisionist ideas on art and literature, and strengthens and develops its ranks in the course of the blow-for-blow struggle.

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CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Malayan Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya has sent a message of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china on the death of comrade chen yi.

the message dated january 18 says "shocked to learn of the death of comrade chen yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and concurrently foreign minister of the people's republic of china, we express deep condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade chen yi's family.

"comrade chen yi was a fine member of the communist party of china and a devoted combatant of the chinese people. under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, comrade chen yi had for many decades striven unswervingly for the victory of the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

"the passing away of comrade chen yi is a big loss not only to the chinese people but also to the malayan people.

"comrade chen yi had devoted his whole life to the great cause of communism. his revolutionary spirit is forever worthy of our learning."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Visiting Group of Korean Civil Aviation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

a visiting group of the civil aviation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim yo ung, deputy director of the civil aviation bureau, left here for home by air today after its visit to china.

the korean visiting group arrived here on january 15 at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china. the korean comrades-in-arms visited a factory, a people's commune and places of historical interest during their stay here. they also went to shaoshan, changsha, kwangchow and shanghai in the company of tuan chien-chun, director of the logistics department of the host administration. during their stay in peking, they were feted by kuang jen-nung, director-general of the host administration, and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, respectively.

upon its arrival in and departure from peking, the visiting group was greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned ma jen-hui, wang chien-kung, tuan chien-chun and others. yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Korean Delegation of Fisheries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the korean delegation of fisheries led by kang son bin, vice-minister of fisheries.

present were yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned including tiao ping-chang, chang yun-chih, hsing jen-hsien, pao kuang-tsung and li yung-kai were present.

at the banquet permeated with warm expressions of the profound friendship between the chinese and korean people, tiao ping-chang, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and kang son bin, head of the korean delegation, toasted to the constant growth of the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people and to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

the delegation arrived here by train this morning. it was greeted at the peking railway station by leading members of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry and other departments concerned and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

DPRK Football Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

a football team from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. leader of the team is chang ki ho, director of the physical culture department under the ministry of common education of korea, and deputy leader is choi dok tyong, secretary general of the korean football association.

the korean football team was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, po ping and tsou po-hsien and chinese football players.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here and some members of the visiting korean sports gear group.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Oslo, Jan. 26, 1972)

norwegian prime minister trygve bratteli received all members of the chinese journalists' delegation this morning and had a friendly conversation with them.

the delegation is led by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy head. it arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the norwegian government.

oluf fuglerud, state secretary, andreas andersen, director, of the prime minister's office, were present on the occasion.

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to norway, was also present.

at noon, andreas cappelen, norwegian minister for foreign affairs, per kleppe, minister for trade, gave a banquet at the state guests' house in honour of the chinese delegation.

present at the banquet were kjeld yibe, deputy chief of the political section of the foreign ministry, torleiv anda, vice-director of the press department of the same ministry, and other officials.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching attended the banquet on invitation.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk at the banquet.

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wang Kuo-chuan, Shen Chien Meet Delegation of Puerto Rican Socialist Party "

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Shen Chien, a leading member of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Juan Mari Pras, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, and all members of the delegation of the Party he is leading.

Attending the meeting were Julio Vives, member of the delegation and Chairman of the Party, and other members of the delegation Alberto Perez and Miguel Cabrera.

Present were leading members and staff members of the China-Latin America Friendship Association and other organizations concerned Chen Teh-ho, Hsuen Tuan, Hu Li-peng, Huang Chin-liang, Chang Sha-ying and Chao Chun-sheng.

Delegation of Socialist Party of Puerto Rico Leaves Peking for DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

the delegation of the socialist party of puerto rico led by juan mari bras, general secretary of the party, left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by air today after its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned including ma chia-chun and hu li-peng.

present were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and jesus barreiro gonzalez, ambassador of the republic of cuba to china.

during its stay here, the delegation visited tsinghua university and a "may 7" cadres school, saw an operation performed under acupuncture anesthesia and went to places of historical interest.

general secretary juan mari bras was invited to give a report to peking people on the struggle of the puerto rican people against u.s. imperialism and for national independence. his talk was warmly received.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jan. 26, 1972)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy head, concluded its friendly visit to sweden yesterday and left for norway by air.

during its stay here, chang fa-tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to sweden, held a reception on the evening of january 20 on the occasion of the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation. present at the reception were more than 100 guests including manfred nilsson, chief of the press department of the swedish foreign ministry, marc giron, vice-director of the policy department, and other government officials; otto nordskioeld, director of the swedish state radio, jan otto modig, director of the swedish news agency, and other members of press circles.

jan myrdal, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, attended the reception.

present also were representatives of the information bureaux here of the democratic people's republic of korea and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, diplomatic envoys and press officials from embassies of friendly countries.

all members of the chinese journalists' delegation were present on the occasion. the reception was permeated with a friendship atmosphere.

the delegation left here on january 23 for a visit to goteborg, the second largest city of sweden. on the previous evening, manfred nilsson, chief of the press department of the swedish foreign ministry, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND US

Wu Teh Meets Chinese Film Actress Resident in United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with mrs. kashen giler (nancy kwan), chinese film actress resident in the united states.

present at the meeting were leading members of organizations concerned including yueh tai-heng, hsing jen-hsien and han kuang-yeh. hsieh tieh-li, representative of the literary and art circles, was also present.

mrs. kashen giler arrived here on january 21 for a visit. she has visited factories, a rural people's commune, a school and places of historical interest in peking. before her arrival here, she visited kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow and nanking.

US

Nixon Submits to Congress Biggest Financial Budget in US History

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

u.s. president richard nixon submitted to congress on january 24 the budget for the fiscal year 1973 (july 1, 1972-june 30, 1973), the biggest in u.s. history, according to washington reports.

the budget shows that u.s. imperialism, fast declining and riddled with crises, is unreconciled to its failure, obstinately clinging to its policies of aggression and war, and vigorously carrying out arms expansion and war preparations. this will inevitably make u.s. imperialism, already irretrievably gripped by economic crisis, sink in the quagmire of financial crisis.

according to nixon's budget, the u.s. government's receipts in fiscal 1973 will be 220,800 million dollars, an increase of 3,200 million dollars over the estimate he made for fiscal 1972 in his budget message last year; outlays in 1973 are expected to be 246,300 million dollars, an increase of 17,100 million dollars over the estimate for fiscal 1972. the new budget leaves a deficit of 25,500 million dollars. when nixon submitted the 1972 budget to congress last year, he estimated a deficit of 11,600 million dollars. but now, he had to admit that the deficit for fiscal 1972 will actually reach 38,800 million dollars, more than three times the original estimate and a record deficit since the end of world war two. thus, the total deficit during the four fiscal years of the nixon administration (from fiscal 1970 to fiscal 1973) will reach 90,300 million dollars. reuter pointed out that "this is the largest deficit piled up during a single four-year presidential term" in u.s. history, except for one term served by president roosevelt during the second world war.

the budget set forth direct military expenditures of 78,300 million dollars for fiscal 1973, an increase of 7,800 million dollars over the "national defence" budget approved by the u.s. congress for the previous fiscal year. taking into account the 3,200 million dollars for "space research and technology" actually geared to military purposes, military expenditures for fiscal 1973 will reach 81,500 million dollars.

to contend for world hegemony, especially sea hegemony, with the other superpower, and to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, nixon repeatedly declared in his budget message that the purpose is "to assure u.s. superiority at sea throughout the 1970's" and "to increase emphasis on our sea-based strategic deterrent force and to continue modernization of present offensive and defensive forces". he said that the united states should never be in "a position of weakness" and its military power must continue to be "second to none". he emphasized that efforts will be made for the development of new weapons and for newer equipment "to assure continuation of our technological superiority". at the same time,

increases in military pay and other measures of material incentives will be adopted to attract sufficient men to join the armed forces. nixon also announced the continued provision of huge military assistance for the south vietnamese, thai, israeli and other puppets and running dogs so as to intensify the "nixon doctrine".

these measures of vigorous arms expansion and war preparations render "peace", "benefits", "full employment", "new prosperity" and other promises made by nixon in his message completely worthless. even the u.s. bourgeois paper "new york times" said in an editorial, "president nixon's state of the union message promises the nation 'a generation of peace,' but asks it to pay more for defence."

nixon has for years promised to bring about "full employment". at the beginning of last year, he called his big deficit budget a "full employment budget", and predicted that 1971 "will be a better year" and "is going to be a year of an expanding economy". but the harsh fact is: the u.s. balance of international payments deficit in 1971 was the highest in u.s. history; foreign trade showed a deficit for the first time in 83 years; the indices of living costs and wholesale prices rose continuously; and unemployment became more serious than ever. according to greatly watered-down u.s. official figures, the unemployment rate reached 6.1 per cent last month, involving 5,210,000 people. the average rate of unemployment last year was 5.9 per cent, the highest in the last decade. but despite all this, nixon in his budget message boasted unblushingly that "the full-employment budget concept is central to the budget policy" of his administration. the u.s. official explanation for "full employment" is a decline of the unemployment rate to 4 per cent. but even george p. shultz, director of the office of management and budget, said that he "did not expect the unemployment level to sink below 5 per cent by the end of 1972", according to a u.p.i. report.

nixon's financial budget is a bad omen for the broad masses of the american people. it indicates intensified plunder and exploitation by the u.s. ruling circles. apart from fleecing the people through inflation, the u.s. government can make up the financial deficit only by increasing tax and floating bonds. according to disclosure by the u.s. house ways and means committee, the nixon administration is seeking approval by congress of raising the national debt ceiling from the present 430 billion dollars to 480 billion dollars by the end of june 1973. that is to say, the u.s. government will issue another 50 billion dollars of bonds to pass the burden onto the people. a study by the "u.s. news and world report" (january 17) pointed out that over the past five years, federal taxes of all sorts went up by 25 per cent, in spite of some reductions in federal income taxes; in the same period, taxes levied by state governments rose by 67 per cent, and taxes collected by local governments rose 50 per cent.

nixon had to admit in his budget message that the present u.s. deficit spending is a "strong medicine". he said, "we take that medicine because we need it, not because we like it." but he went on to allege that "as our economy successfully corbats unemployment, we will stop taking the medicine well before we become

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

addicted to it..." unemployment is an inevitable product of the capitalist system. capitalist economy is the hotbed of unemployment. the problem of unemployment is insoluble in the united states of today. it is sheer day-dreaming for the nixon administration to try to cure the fatal disease of u.s. monopoly capitalism with the "strong medicine" of deficit spending. actually, the u.s. ruling circles are forcing this "strong medicine" on the broad masses of the american working people as a means to bleed them white while enabling the handful of monopoly capitalists and big munition manufacturers to reap huge profits.

the heavy burden that the 1973 budget brings to the broad masses of the american people is sure to enhance their awakening, and make them take part still more actively in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war and against the ruthless exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDRY Foreign Minister Condoles on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1972)

mohammed saleh al aulaqi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message on january 23 to chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade chen yi.

the message says, "having received the news of the death of his excellency the vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, comrade chen yi with great shock and deep sorrow. his death is a great loss to china and the world. may i convey on behalf of the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen and myself to you and the government and people of the people's republic of china our heartfelt condolences and sorrows for the great loss caused by his death."

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PARTY DISCIPLINE

Leading Members of Party Committee of Fengying Coal Mine Consciously Observe Party Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

(NCNA Chengchou, January 21, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party's leading bodies at all levels must correct the bad habit of neither asking the higher level for instructions before taking action nor submitting reports after taking action," the leading members of the Party committee of Fengying Coal Mine under Chiaotso Mining Bureau, Honan Province, strengthen their regard for the Party, consciously strengthen their sense of discipline and strictly observe the system of making requests for instructions and submitting reports, thereby guaranteeing the Party's centralized leadership.

After its establishment, the Party committee of Fengying Coal Mine promptly organized its members to study earnestly Chairman Mao's works, On Setting Up A System of Reports, On Strengthening the Party Committee System and Methods of Work of Party Committees, and to criticize relentlessly the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him in undermining the Party's unity and violating Party discipline, thereby making them understand that observing the Party's discipline and strictly following the system of making requests for instructions and submitting reports were a guarantee for the realization of the Party's centralized leadership and for the better implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committee set up the system of asking the higher-level leading organ for prior instructions and submitting reports afterward. This system clearly provided: The Party committee of the mine must work in accordance with the Party's line and policies and must not make any decision of its own. Special or comprehensive reports must be made regularly or periodically on the work done in accordance with the decision made by the higher-level leading organ. If conditions have changed, a report

must be submitted promptly to the higher level asking for instructions, and alteration is permitted only after consent has been obtained from the higher level. At no time and under no circumstances should the system of asking the higher level for prior instructions and making reports afterward be neglected under the pretext that "work is too busy" and "the leadership is far away."

Some time ago, the working area where the No. 1 extracting team of this mine was working was found to have broken and faulty ceiling boards. This brought difficulties to production. At that moment, some people only aimed at accomlishing the current tasks. Accordingly, they asked Ning Shu-mei, a member of the Party committee of the coal mine and secretary of the Party branch of the No. 1 extracting team, to adopt the method of extracting coal by means of small pneumatic drills, small blowers and narrow tunnels, so as to bypass this area and to change the unfavorable situation. Ning Shu-mei reminded himself that it was a violation of the Party's discipline if a Party committee member made a personal decision on such a major problem without first asking the Party committee for instructions. Accordingly, he brought up this problem for discussion in the Party committee of the mine. The Party committee of the mine was divided in opinion into two groups, each refusing to yield to the other. Eventually, it reported the matter truthfully to the leadership of the mining bureau, asking for instructions.

After making a careful investigation and analysis, the leadership of the mining bureau came to understand that it was possible at present to accomplish the task of production by bypassing the area where the boards had broken, but judging from a long-term point of view, this would not only waste the state's resources but also bring greater difficulties to the extraction at the bottom layer of the coal deposit, so that this method should not be adopted. It finally decided to put up additional boards to reinforce the ceiling, so that normal coal extracting might go on. The leading members of the Party committee of Fengying Coal Mine very quickly unified their thinking in line with the opinion of the mining bureau. In this way, the state's coal resources could be extracted rationally and the speed of coal extraction was quickened.

The leading members of the Party committee of Fengying Coal Mine also came to realize that: When work was busy and the tasks were heavy and when the leading organ was far away, it was all the more necessary for them to observe discipline consciously, to persevere in the system of making requests for instructions and submitting reports, to ask actively for leadership from the Party and to avoid making mistakes in work.

With coal production developed, the mine's Party committee decided to change all the single-arch cable cars of the mine into double-arch ones within a relatively short period of time. But because of the obstruction caused by some of the fans, it was necessary to widen the shaft. It charged one of its members Hsu Chao-tse with this task. Hsu went down the shaft, asked the workers to be his teachers and learned things humbly from the miners who had practical experience. The workers held that it was not necessary to widen the shaft and that it would do just as well by moving some of the fans to a higher position. Hsu intended to ask for instructions from the Party committee.

At the moment, some comrades said: "After all, this is advantageous to production. Time is running short. The Party committee will agree with us even if we don't ask for its instructions or report the matter to it now."

Facel with this idea, he got together with all comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary resolutely to overcome certain manifestations of indiscipline or anarchy existing in many places," and to discuss the problem seriously. They unanimously understood that the short time available and the heavy tasks invariably were objective conditions but, in the case of a major problem, it would still be necessary to resolutely uphold the system of asking for instructions and submitting reports and to ask the higher-level for leadership. Accordingly, he immediately made a report to the Party committee. After obtaining approval by the Party committee, they stopped widening the shaft but moved some of the fans to higher positions, thereby very quickly accomplishing the task of changing the cable cars into double-arch ones.

The leading members of the Party committee of Fengying coal mine set an example by observing the Party's discipline and perseveringly took the lead in carrying out the system of making requests for instructions and submitting reports. Not long ago, the farm run by this mine asked Hsu Lai-chung, a deputy secretary of the mine's Party committee to buy a tractor with rubber tires. Hsu consented at that moment and had signed a check. On second thought, he found that the spending of more than 10,000 yuan to buy a tractor was a major problem and he should make a report to the higher level and ask for its instruction. The leadership of the mining bureau realized that this mine already had two tractors which were enough to meet the current needs, so that it did not approve this request. Hsu resolutely carried out the resolution adopted by the higher level. He explained the reason clearly to the department concerned and took back the check. He was praised by the masses. Under the leadership of the leading members of the Party committee, the ore dressing and transportation section, the welfare group and other departments immediately suspended construction of changing rooms and nurseries, of which approval had not yet been obtained from the higher level. They obeyed command in all actions.

In Fengying mine, the Party's centralized leadership was strengthened because the leading members of the Party committee consciously observed Party discipline and strictly observed the system of making requests for instructions and submitting reports. Revolution and production of the whole mine were in a state of brisk development.

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WORKERS DISCIPLINE

Party General Branch of Chiamussu Municipal No. 2 Machine Tools Plant Educate Young Workers in Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

(NCNA Harbin, January 21, 1972) While educating the workers and staff members of the whole plant in ideology and political line, the Party general branch of the No. 2 Machine Tools Plant of Chiamussu municipality, Heilungkiang Province, pays attention to educating the young workers in revolutionary discipline, thereby greatly raising their consciousness in observing revolutionary discipline. There appears in this plant a revolutionary scene in which the cadres and the workers observe discipline, obey command and fight in unity.

This plant now has more than 200 young workers, accounting for 38 percent of the total number of workers and staff of the whole plant. After coming to this plant, most of these young workers seriously study Chairman Mao's works, seek to make improvements politically and work energetically. They become a shock force in grasping revolution and promoting production in this plant. But a few of them have been influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas and anarchism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, and are comparatively seriously imbued with liberalism, so that they do not observe revolutionary discipline very well. This has some influence on revolution and production in the whole plant.

To solve this problem, the Party general branch of this plant held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class attended by leading members of the Party general branch and the Party branches, and organized the participants to seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "They must heighten their sense of discipline and resolutely carry out orders, carry out policy.....and permit no breach of discipline," thereby raising the leading members' understanding of the important meaning of grasping well the education in discipline.

Meanwhile, in view of the fact that some people dared not grasp education in discipline and feared hardship, the Party general branch organized its leading members and the leading members of the Party branches to make criticism and self-criticism and mobilized the Party members and the masses to air their views on these leading members, so as to rectify this state of affairs.

Through study and after carrying out active ideological struggle, the leading members of the Party general branch and the Party branches came to understand that the phenomena of anarchy among the young workers were seen at the basic level but the leadership was responsible for it. A leading member of a Party organization not only should exemplarily observe revolutionary discipline but also must take the responsibility for strengthening education in discipline among the masses and for guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. After that, the Party organizations at all levels of this plant put the strengthening of education of young workers in discipline on the agenda of important tasks, and constantly studied problems in this connection.

In view of the condition that the young workers live in the new society, grow up under the red flag and have never experienced the hardships of the old society, the Party general branch of this plant perseveringly combines the education in discipline with class education for the young workers, tries to raise their class consciousness basically, arouses their hatred for anarchism and continuously strengthens their consciousness of observing revolutionary discipline.

In the spring of last year, this plant recruited more than 100 apprentices. When they came to this plant, these apprentices were most interested in the kind of job they were assigned. At that time, some people said that "forging was dirty work and riveting a tiresome job. The work of an electric worker or a fitter is the most ideal." Some apprentices were depressed when they were assigned jobs which they did not like.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party general branch on the one hand organized them to study Chairman Mao's works, such as Serve the People and, on the other hand, invited the old workers who had suffered bitterly in the old society to report on their past sufferings and the present happy life, and organized the apprentices to visit the class education exhibition hall in the neighboring Hokang Colliery, so as to give them concrete and lively class education. This made many apprentices raise their ideological consciousness in a very big degree and play an active role in various fields.

The Party general branch of the No. 2 Machine Tools Plant also combined the education of the young workers in discipline with the line education for them. Through the line education, many young workers realized that discipline was the guarantee for implementation of the line and that only by strengthening the organizational discipline of the proletariat and by obeying command in all actions and advancing in step would it be possible to guarantee implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To raise the young workers' consciousness of the line struggle, the Party organizations at all levels of this plant constantly organized them to relentlessly criticize the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in undermining the Party's democratic centralism and violating revolutionary discipline and to criticize anarchism and the ultra-"Left" ideas. They also helped the young workers distinguish between proletarian democracy and bourgeois liberalism, between proletarian discipline and bourgeois slavishness and between the rational systems and the bourgeois supervision, control and suppression. The young workers gradually overcame their anarchical ideas, consciously observed revolutionary discipline and became trail-blazers in grasping revolution and promoting production.

While laying emphasis on raising the ideological consciousness of the young workers, the Party general branch of this plant selected typical cases of various kinds, commending the good and criticizing the bad. This played an excellent role in educating the broad masses of workers. The Party general branch promptly commended and encouraged the good personalities and good deeds of consciously observing revolutionary discipline. With regard to

the young workers who violated discipline, it promptly corrected them by carrying out activities of criticism and self-criticism and comment by the masses. It strictly handled any serious breach of law and order in accordance with the Party's policy. This method of reward and punishment made it possible to strengthen the Party's discipline and attain the aim of educating the masses.

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OLD CUSTOMS

Revolutionary Youths Must Take the Lead in Changing Old Habits and Customs

by

Chao Huai-o (赵怀峨), Deputy Secretary of the CYL General Branch of Kaolo Brigade, Hsiyang Hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1972)

A violent struggle between the two classes and the two roads exists on various fronts during the historical period of the socialist society. On the problem of marriage, there also exists a struggle between the two lines and between the two different concepts of marriage. One who holds the proletarian concept of marriage keeps in mind the interests of the revolution and looks for a revolutionary companion who has similar views, so that they may care for and help each other and contribute better to the socialist revolution and socialist construction; one who holds the bourgeois concept of marriage thinks of one's own benefits and simply seeks personal gains. In the old society, people said that "an official has rights by virtue of the seal and a tiger is fierce by virtue of the mountain and likewise, the women have to rely on the men" and "the women marry the men for the purpose of getting fed and clothed."

Poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "money comes first" and "women are useless," some women fraternized with the rich, feared labor and, when looking for a husband, they considered the city people rather than the country people. When they looked for a husband, they asked for many dresses for dowry. As a result, this seemed to be a free marriage, but actually this was a marriage decided by the parents; superficially gifts were given away for dowry but actually this was a bad thing symbolizing a business transaction. Some people got deeply involved in debts and others engaged in speculation in the market because they had to obtain money for their weddings. This seriously violated the Party's policy toward marriage, undermined social order and corrupted the souls of the young people.

There are two roads before us. Which one should we take? This is a rigid test for all young people, including myself.

The great teachers Marx and Engels taught us: "We must effect the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." The great leader Chairman Mao also teaches: "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism; it means revolution." To effect a radical rupture with the old traditional ideas and the force of old habits, and to prove myself a leader in changing the old habits and customs, I told my parents of my views before I got married. But my father differed from me in opinion. He said: "You have

labored hard for so many years. Getting married is the happiest event in one's life. You should buy more new things, give a big party and spend some money. You are not the only one to do this."

What should I do under these circumstances? Should I obey Chairman Mao's sayings, break down the old and establish the new, or should I indulge in "extravagance" as my father told me to do? I thought to myself: I am a revolutionary youth and a Communist. How can I make revolution if I yield myself to the force of old habits in handling this problem? Accordingly, I made up my mind to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and to break the pressure of old habits, so as to set a good example for my class sisters. I organized the whole family to hold a study class. After study and discussion, the whole family came to realize that the question of how to handle one's marriage involved a struggle between the two different concepts toward marriage, and effort should be made to break down the feudal old habits of the bourgeoisie and to establish the new practice of the proletariat, and this would also mean a revolution. My mother was also a Communist. During the discussion, she firmly supported my opinion and criticized my father's old idea. She expressed her will to take the initiative in handling my wedding in a revolutionary way.

According to the old custom, a wedding must be held on an auspicious day, which falls either on the 3rd, 6th and 9th days of a ten-day period or on the 2nd, 5th and 8th days. Against this old custom, I intentionally chose the 7th day of the first month of the lunar year. Other people needed gifts and dowries for their weddings. But I brought with me nothing of this kind. In the morning of the day when I got married, I went to the field to labor as I usually did. In the afternoon, bringing with me the four volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and carrying two bamboo baskets, a spade and a pick, I came on foot to my husband's home without asking anybody to escort me. In the past, a woman who got married dared not go out of doors during the first three days after her wedding and did not participate in labor for a few months. That very night, I attended a meeting. The next day I went early in the morning to labor in the field.

After my wedding, many people said that I had set a good example for other girls. But others said that I was "foolish" because I didn't ask for a few new suits of clothes as a gift from my husband's family. Still others said that I was a "miser" because I didn't bring with me a few expensive articles as my dowry and all I knew was to take a shoulder pole, a spade and a pick.

When these words got to the ears of Chai Kuei-lin, a deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch and chairwoman of the women's association, she immediately realized that these different attitudes toward this matter reflected the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. Taking hold of this opportunity, she organized the women cadres and the young women of the whole brigade to study for a few nights in succession Chairman Mao's works and, taking my wedding as an example, carried out education in ideology and political line. Through study, they all raised their understanding and unified their thinking, saying that I was neither "foolish" nor a "miser" in handling

my wedding by breaking old habits and establishing new ones but had won glory for the women, and that I had preserved the natural color of the laboring people by refusing to take gifts and to bring dowry. The girls said that they would follow my example.

Thanks to this line education, a new practice was established. In our brigade, the several dozen couples who got married in the past two years achieved this: They did not choose an auspicious day from the calendar for their weddings, did not ask for gifts, did not give away dowries and did not want anybody to invite and escort them; they brought with them copies of Chairman Mao's books, farm tools and the natural color of the laboring people. They threw all old evil habits and feudal morals into the gutter. Under the leadership of our brigade, weddingsof a new style became a common practice in the whole commune.

The problem of weddingswas solved. What should we do after we get married? Should we depend on our husbands, or should we perseveringly participate in collective productive labor? Some women "were models before they got married but became a burden after they got married"; some good laborers became poor laborers; others simply did not participate in labor. In my opinion, after getting married, we should neither discard the poor and lower-middle peasants' style of hard struggle nor sit down and enjoy the fruits grown by other people, and we should continue to make revolution.

After I got married, the commune members elected me to the leader of the women's team, deputy secretary of the CYL general branch and vice chairman of the women's congress. At first I dared not assume such a great deal of work for fear that I was not capable enough to do the work well. With the warm help given me by the brigade Party branch and Comrade Chai Kuei-lin, I continuously raised my class consciousness and my consciousness of the line struggle and I came to understand that one who made revolution must blaze the trail and must not seek comfort in daily life. I followed the example of Sung Li-ying, a good model among the women of Tachai. I read seriously in order to make clear the orientation. I made revolution in a down-to-earth manner. In the course of labor, I often rushed to choose heavy jobs to do and went anywhere there was difficulty. In the hot summer, I led the women to plow the land. I felt a little bit unwell at that time, and the comrades asked me to go home and take a rest. I thought to myself: Everybody has a share in building Hsiyang into a hsien of Tachai type. Being a cadre, I should not lag behind by any means. I labored perseveringly and fought together with others the whole day until the task was accomplished.

* * *

USE OF TECHNICIANS

Boldly Make Use of Technical Personnel and Let Them Play Their Parts To the Full

- Conscientious implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the Kwangsi No. 215 Geological Team

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the Kwangsi No. 215 Geological Team, by firmly implementing the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals, boldly use and promote the technical personnel, let them play their parts to the full in geological surveying and prospecting work, and effectively push forward the development of revolution and production.

The No. 215 Geological Team is a surveying and prospecting force which has for years been battling in the formidable mountain ranges in northwestern Kwangsi. Of the team's more than 150 members, more than 70 are technical personnel who graduated from technical schools and universities, and some are from exploiting class families. Since the setting up of the revolutionary committee in the team, although attention has also been focused on the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals, still people were afraid of making the mistake of "using the wrong people." Some individual leading members even thought that "it is difficult to lead intellectuals," and they were still not bold enough in using some of the technical personnel. After the "9th Congress" of the Party followed by the gradual in-depth development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and the vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction, the work of the geological surveying and prospecting has become daily heavier, and how to further implement the Party's policy for intellectuals and give full play to the activism of the technical personnel has become an important problem.

Last April, when the new Party committee was established, it made a serious examination of the condition of the implementation of the intellectuals policy, and discovered some existing problems. In the light of these problems the principal leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee studied over again such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals" and carried out a comprehensive analysis of the political, ideological and work conditions of the technical personnel in the whole team. Everybody unanimously agreed that after the years of Party education and tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution the vast majority of intellectuals were good or comparatively good, could combine themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and willingly serve socialism. It was not true that the intellectuals were difficult to lead, but instead the Party should strengthen leadership over the intellectuals. The leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee also deeply realized that "a correct policy toward intellectuals is an important

prerequisite for victory in the revolution," and only by uniting with the broad mass of technical personnel on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and letting them give play to their various professional skills to the full could they be of use to the greater, faster, better and more economic development of geological surveying and prospecting work.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee also pay attention to carry out Party policy education on the leadership cadres and the workers of the squads to raise their policy level and to help them deal comprehensively and dialectically with the technical personnel so that they could fully understand the importance and necessity of uniting with, educating and transforming the technical personnel, as well as to warmly deal with them, work together and battle alongside them.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for cadres, the Party committee differentiated and dealt with the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves as well as the contradictions among the people, carried out a concrete analysis and adopted a careful attitude toward those who made mistakes. They first dealt with the technical personnel from exploiting class families and those who had committed mistakes or serious mistakes, and in accordance with the principles of "The theory that class status exists, but class status is not the only thing that matters, but what counts is political performance" and "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," carried out analysis and investigation on them one by one, and after clarifying the essence of the contradiction, implemented the Party's policy on them individually. As for the absolute majority, on the basis of individual merit, they should be educated and made use of.

There was a technical person who came from an exploiting class background. Before the great cultural revolution he was the deputy chief geologist, his professional quality was high and the quality of his work was more solid. However, as some of the comrades thought that he favored technology and slighted politics and also because of his unfavorable background, they dared not boldly make use of him. After the setting up of the new Party committee, another comprehensive historical analysis was carried out on the facts about this person, and they agreed that since taking part in geological work for more than ten years, he had done much useful work for the Party and the people and shown his love for the Party and socialism. Since the great cultural revolution, he still proved himself to be active and willing in work and bravely shouldered his responsibility. If he could be helped to study Chairman Mao's works energetically and overcome the defect of favoring technology and slighting politics, he should be allowed to continue and take charge of technical leadership work.

Accordingly, they decided to let him take charge of leadership work in geological technology of the team again. At the same time they strengthened his education and let him play his part to the full. He regularly went deep into the various groups, led the geological personnel over the mountains and hills, living in the open and working night and day. He evaluated two areas successively and made a specific contribution by discovering a mineral mine.

A technical worker, because of the influence of revisionist ideas, said many wrong things and was criticized during the "four clean-ups." During the great cultural revolution, he made an even more serious mistake and was criticized and repudiated by the masses. The revolutionary committee of this team also made a meticulous analysis on the state of this person and realized that although he had come from a poor peasant background, and for many years had been educated and trained by the Party, but because of his greater selfishness he had made various mistakes. However, that still was contradictions within the people, and he could be educated and transformed. He should be permitted to receive re-education from the workers in work, correct his mistakes and transform himself. The team not only permitted him to continue with his work, but also let him go outside for visits and study, and encouraged him to work diligently and serve the people properly. This technical person was deeply touched and he resolved to mend his ways by studying conscientiously and working diligently.

At present he is responsible for technical work at a point, and apart from doing his own work, he still regularly works with the workers in connecting pipelines and installing machines. His earnest and solid work has been favorably commended by the workers.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this team attach great importance to the carrying out of education in ideology and political line for the technical personnel and to the raising of their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. This is a problem of the utmost importance for uniting with, educating and transforming the technical personnel. In the light of the wide dispersal of geological work and the difficulty of assembling the personnel, this team for the past several years has maintained the holding of two terms of study class for technical personnel every year for the purpose of carrying out education in class struggle and line struggle on them, and with reference to the ideological reality of the technical personnel, develops an in-depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation for criticizing and repudiating the right and extreme "Left" fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers.

The principal responsible member of the team has also personally taken part in the study class, studied together with the technical personnel the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, helped them with distinguishing between which were the Marxist-Leninist line and policies of Chairman Mao and which were the line and policies for opposing Marxism-Leninism of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, helped them with correct appreciation of the relationship between politics and business and between succeeding to and creating, and encouraged them under the dictatorship of the proletariat to study conscientiously, explore diligently and create boldly for the revolution, to take our country's own road in geological surveying and prospecting, and to make contributions for the cause of socialist construction.

The Party committee of this team pays attention to the technical personnel who conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin, read the writings of Chairman Mao, diligently transformed their world outlook, integrated themselves well with the workers and peasants and made achievements in the work of serving the people, to sum up in time their experience and publicize their advanced deeds, and use them in educating and stimulating the other technical personnel.

Since the Party's "9th Congress" some 21 technical personnel of the team have been rated successively as activists in grasping revolution and stimulating production, and seven of them have gloriously entered the Chinese Communist Party. For the past several years the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the team have, on the basis of the requirements of work and the concrete condition of the technical personnel, boldly promoted a number of technical personnel to technical leadership posts at various levels.

At present, some 20 technical personnel of the team are in charge of technical work in teams and squads as well as general check points. Two technical personnel are also in charge of leadership work in the squads. These technical personnel at their leadership positions have changed from their old former style, maintained taking part in collective production and labor and maintained consulting and investigating things together with the masses. The workers said with satisfaction, "The intellectuals of our team are versatile in both military matters and literary affairs. They can serve as higher ups or as subordinates. They have no airs, and are active as well as willing to work. We welcome very much this kind of intellectual."

Because of the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals, the socialist activism of the technical personnel of this team has been mobilized, and not only has the ideological transformation of the technical personnel been stimulated but the development of revolution and production in the whole team has also been stimulated. Last year the production task of this team increased by 46 percent over that of 1970, and even though there had been no addition of personnel or equipment, still the target was fulfilled 45 days ahead of schedule and a solid foundation laid for realizing this year's target.

* * *

Intensify Their Education, Warmly Help Them, Boldly Use Them and Give Play To Their Skill

- how the Party committee of the Tientsin Szuhsin Textile Mill gives play to the active role of technical personnel in revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

By conscientiously summing up experience, the Party committee of the Tientsin Szuhsin Textile Mill has further implemented the Party's policy for intellectuals, roused the socialist activism of the broad masses of technical personnel and enabled them to play an active role in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

Tientsin Szuhsin Textile Mill is an old mill employing more than 4,000 workers. Since last year the Party committee of the mill, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Serious attention should be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution," has conscientiously summed up experience and decided to further implement the Party's policy for intellectuals and make better use of the technical personnel. Last year, some people were of the opinion that the technical personnel were more deeply affected by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and suggested that they be properly transformed before their reinstatement. There were also cadres who feared that others might accuse them of taking the old road of "factories should be run by experts," and because of that were not active enough in using technical personnel.

In the light of this kind of mentality, the Party committee of the mill organized the leading members to study conscientiously this teaching of Chairman Mao: "Without the participation of intellectuals the organization of revolutionary forces and construction of revolutionary enterprises cannot be carried out," vigorously criticized the extreme "Left" ideology spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers and enabled everybody to understand that policy was the concrete manifestation of line, and that whether the Party's policy for intellectuals could be conscientiously carried out or not was a major issue concerning whether Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line could be correctly implemented or not, as well as a major issue concerning whether or not socialist enterprises could be run well and the technical level of the enterprises could be improved. They carried out an over-all analysis on the history of the technical personnel in the mill and were of the opinion that although the intellectuals who had been more deeply affected by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line must receive re-education and transform their world outlook, they should also see that the absolute majority of them had grown up after the liberation under the education of the Party, been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and their awareness of class struggle and line struggle had been raised. These technical personnel should be boldly made use of and permitted to play their parts to the full.

After understanding was raised, the Party committee of the mill on the one hand actively directed the technical personnel to study conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and regularly carried out on them education in ideology and political line. On the other hand they boldly used the technical personnel, gave play to their skills, and encouraged them to contribute their efforts actively in grasping revolution and stimulating production together with the working masses.

At present suitable arrangements have been made for the vast majority of technical personnel in the mill, and in accordance with concrete conditions individually, they are permitted to take part severally in the "three-in-one combination" technical groups. Some have become heads of sections and groups, and some whose performance has been more outstanding have been promoted to leading positions in charge of leadership work in the mill and its branch factories.

One old engineer in the past had implemented the revisionist line and made mistakes. At present the Party committee of the mill, on the basis of his performance and the needs of production, permits him to take charge of technical leadership work in the mill. This engineer in his new work position regularly takes part in productive labor, goes deep into the sections and groups of the workshops to study measures for improving quality together with the workers. At the same time he also goes regularly to the consumers to get their views on the quality of textile products from the mill, and has been favorably commented upon by the workers.

The Party committee of the Szuhsin Textile Mill, while boldly using the technical personnel, also attend to helping with their ideological transformation and constantly raises their awareness of line struggle. In the past the rate of breakage of fine yarn in the fine yarn workshop of the No. 2 spinning factory of this mill was rather high, and this affected the output and quality of cotton yarn and increased the consumption of raw cotton. In light of this situation the Party branch of the No. 2 spinning factory, with the help of the Party committee of the mill, organized a "reduce fine yarn breakage group" consisting of workers and technical personnel. Two technical personnel of this group together with the workers first solved successfully the problem of yarn breakage at a spinning machine nicknamed "the tiger" and caused the rate of breakage to be lowered to the regulation standard. However, when making improvements on the other spinning machines later, because they had not clearly acquainted themselves with the characteristics of these machines, the breakage rate of yarn not only did not decrease, but increased instead. At the time, the two technical personnel in charge of this item of work became worried. They were afraid that if they could not carry out the work well they would be criticized, and because of that thought of "beating a retreat."

The Party committee of the mill and the leadership of the No. 2 spinning factory upon discovering this kind of mentality in them looked them up for heart-to-heart talks, summed up the experience together with them and patiently helped them analyze the cause of "running into trouble," and by warmly

supporting and encouraging them to experiment boldly, enabled these two technical personnel to remain firm in their confidence in overcoming the difficulties. Therefore, working together with the workers, they actively sought the views of the workers in the workshop, and in light of the quality of raw cotton and the different specifications for each kind of spinning machine, improved upon the manual processes of the craft for turning coarse yarn into fine yarn, made adjustments in the machinery, and finally caused the breakage rate of yarn in the whole workshop to be lowered to the regulation standard. The production volume and quality of fine yarn rapidly rose, and the consumption of raw cotton was greatly lowered. When achievements were made, the leadership and the worker masses promptly gave them encouragement and commendation which further mobilized their revolutionary activism.

Regarding some of the technical personnel from non-worker family background, the Party committee of Tientsin Szuhsin Textile Mill maintains the principle of "The theory that class status exists, but class status is not the only thing that matters, what counts most is political performance," carried out concrete historical analysis on them, trusted and used them just the same, and by warmly helping them to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, mobilized their revolutionary activism and united with all the forces which could be united with. In this mill is an engineer from a non-worker family background. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, there was a very great change in his mentality and sentiment.

On the basis of his expression and the recommendation of the masses, the Party committee of the mill decided to make him a deputy leader of the production group of the mill in charge of workshop ventilation work in the whole mill. Last year, in order to solve the problem of the effect of hot weather on spinning during July and August every year, he went deep into the workshops for investigation and investigated measures together with the workers. After repeated experiments, he overcame numerous difficulties, built a "water recycling" machine for lowering the temperature with cold water to solve a long-standing "old, big and troublesome" problem, guaranteed normal production for the whole mill and improved working conditions for the workers.

Because of the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals by the mill, the revolutionary activism of the technical personnel is roused. Diligently delving into technique for revolution by the broad masses of revolutionary workers has become the style. Since last year, by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they have realized 32 technical innovations and made new contributions toward socialist construction.

* * *

SAVING RAW MATERIALS

Industrial and Communications Fronts in the Country Score Remarkable Success in Economizing Raw Materials Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Great Guideline of Building the Country Through Diligence and Thrift

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

(NCNA January 29, 1972) In the course of penetratingly unfolding the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the industrial and communications fronts of our country have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's guideline of building the country through diligence and thrift by "strictly practicing economy and opposing waste," exerted effort to economize the consumption of raw materials, fuel and electric power, and scored remarkable successes.

According to preliminary statistics, the industrial and communications enterprises in the whole country economized in 1971 a total of nearly one million tons of rolled steel products, 60,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 15 million tons of coal, 700,000 tons of petroleum, nearly 500,000 tons of major chemical materials, 3.5 million cubic meters of timber, and electric power equivalent to the power generated by a 700,000-kilowatt power-generating unit.

Last year, the industrial and communications enterprises of our country penetratingly unfolded criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, and carried out education in ideology and political line. They further criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises as pushed by swindlers of the like of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, criticized and repudiated such erroneous ideas as "practicing economy is troublesome, and reaching out the hands is convenient," and "the practice for economy has reached the maximum limit and the potential has been exhausted," thus enabling the masses of cadres and workers to heighten their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and enabling the idea of thrift and economy to become popular with the people. Many areas and departments included economy work on the agenda of the conferences of the Party committees in close integration with the central tasks of various periods. They made over-all arrangement and unified disposition so as to implement ideological and organizational measures, thus unfolding economy work even more penetratingly than in previous years, and achieving greater success.

Shanghai municipality last year called a mobilization meeting for production-increase and economy of major enterprises, and leadership comrades of the Shanghai municipal Party committee also attended the meeting to arouse the masses. After the meeting, quite a few enterprises held various kinds of study classes and exhibitions for opposing waste and tapping potential, using

Chairman Mao's series of teachings such as "Practicing economy is one of the basic principles for the socialist economy" to arm the masses of staff members and workers and whip up a new upsurge in massive production-increase and economy.

In that one year, the municipality economized 100,000 tons of metallic materials, and 200,000 tons of various kinds of chemical materials. Liaoning Province organized teams for economizing electricity and creating revolutionary public opinion for diligence, thrift and economy on the one hand. On the other hand, they conscientiously implemented various measures for economizing on electricity, and the province saved 800 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

During the campaign of production-increase and economy, the industrial and communications enterprises of various places have adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching "Break down foreign conventions, and traverse our own road in developing history," further criticized and repudiated the idea of conservatism and old-fashioned methods, invented a large number of new products, new technology, new skills, and new materials, opening up a broad prospect for economizing raw materials and for reducing fuel consumption. According to investigations of a number of enterprises in ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Hopei, and Kwangtung, 70 percent of the 240 kinds of new machinery and electric products which were innovated in design and were put into production last year, have reduced their weight by over 30 percent, economizing on a total of 45,000 tons of metallic raw materials.

Shanghai Refrigerators Plant innovated a type of horizontal mixer machine, not only reducing its weight from 145 kilograms to 20 kilograms, but also raising the efficiency of the machine. Last year, this plant increased the output by 70 percent without increasing raw materials, achieving the goal of production-increase and economy. The capital construction departments saved a large quantity of building construction materials through the innovation of old designs of bulky beams, massive pillars, heavy roofs, deep foundations and thick terraces. An investigation of three building construction projects in Shenyang municipality showed that the innovation of design economized the use of rolled steel products by 30 percent.

After making numerous experiments, the Sian municipal capital construction department succeeded in the trial-production of over ten types of new hollow bricks. New structures for economizing rolled steel, timber and cement were used by capital construction units, capable of reducing the use of rolled steel, timber and cement by one-third under the condition of guaranteeing the quality of the construction work.

Last year, industrial departments in various places also actively studied the use of new materials and substitutes, scoring good results. Many enterprises used diabase products, plastic products and non-metallic materials as a substitute for metallic materials, used ordinary metals as a substitute for valuable metals, used coal as substitute for coke, and used thorn twigs and willow twigs as substitute for timber, economizing large quantities of rolled steel products and timber materials for the State.

Following the penetrating development of the campaign of production-increase and economy, quite a few enterprises in the provinces and municipalities of Shanghai, Tientsin, Kirin, Kiangsu, Hunan, and Chungking have carried out an over-all investigation of the "three wastes" of waste liquid, gas and residue, drawn up regulations and plans for recovery and utilization, extensively unfolded multi-purpose utilization to transform "wastes" into treasures and transformed the harmful into the beneficial, thus effectively giving support to industrial and agricultural production. Shanghai municipality last year utilized "three wastes" to produce 85 kinds of chemical industrial goods, totalling 18,000 tons. Kirin municipality utilized "three wastes" to produce 100 kinds of products, including 80,000 tons of chemical industrial products. Sixty enterprises in Tientsin municipality utilized "three wastes" to turn out chemical and other products, amounting to over 80 million yuan.

Over the past year, the masses of staff members and workers on the industrial and communications fronts have adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must economically use our manpower and material resources and guard against waste," displayed the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, energetically unfolded the massive campaign to collect waste and used materials, and have recovered used materials and utilized wastes, scoring remarkable results.

Last year, various places in the whole country collected 9.3 million tons of waste iron and steel, playing an enormous part in promoting the development of iron and steel industry in the country, in giving support to agriculture and light industry and in developing the local "five small" industries. According to preliminary statistics of 100 fuel chemical industrial enterprises, last year's recovery and utilization of waste and used materials amounted to 100 million yuan in worth. Over 100 key industrial and mining enterprises in the Shihchiachuang District all set up waste lubricant oil recovery and processing workshops and recovered 1,400 tons of lubricant oil last year, an increase of 50 percent over that of 1970.

The Fushun municipal Party committee aroused the dependents of staff members and workers to form a "March 8" contingent of 1,000, and picked coal from the sand and rock of previously excavated coal mines. Over the past year, they labored diligently and picked and gathered 50,000 tons of coal. They said with pride: "We also have our two hands and must create wealth for socialism."

Since last year, industrial and communications enterprises in various places have reported the emergence of groups of activists and red property caretakers in practicing economy, various enterprises and trades have reported the emergence of a group of advanced models in running enterprises through diligence and thrift, and many areas have more systematically summed up and popularized a series of good experiences in being thrifty.

The Shenyang municipal farm machinery system implemented the principle of simultaneous emphasis on production and economy, set targets for practicing economy simultaneously with the laying down of production plans. They also relentlessly grasped a sense of thrift together with grasping production so as to achieve the goal of increasing production and practicing economy.

Shanghai Municipal Light Industrial Chemical Company improves its material supply in order to take care of both supply and utilization work, and actively assists the consumer units to be economical, enabling supply work to become even more effective.

Many areas have summed up experience in the innovation of designs, in the popularization of new technologies and in the use of new materials and substitute materials to save on metallic materials, and summed up experience in economic use of electric power, coal, timber, chemical industrial materials and petroleum. Quite a few enterprises have also summed up experience in the strengthening of enterprise management, in the unfolding of mass activities for economic accounting in order to enable a sense of thrift to become a constant and systematic measure.

With the beginning of this new year, the masses of staff members and workers on our country's industrial and communications fronts are determined to energetically popularize these effective experiences in practicing economy with reference to the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, so as to spur the production-increase and economy campaign to make more and more progress.

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DOMESTIC COMMERCE

New People, New Things in Commerce in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 30, 1972)

revolutionary
workers in commercial establishments in anhwei province are conscientiously studying chairman mao's brilliant work "serve the people". many new people, new things and new trends have appeared as they work hard to improve their service.

finding customer who forgets her change

a middle-aged woman bought a piece of cotton cloth in the worker-peasant-soldier department store in pengpu, which is open twenty-four hours a day. when the shop assistant brought her the change of two yuan, she was gone.

some assistants said the customer would come back for it. others suggested putting up a notice.

the shop assistants reminded themselves of chairman mao's teaching: "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people." they said they were socialist shop assistants. they must try their best to find the customer and give her the change. they recalled that she had two suitcases with her and was in great hurry, and reasoned that she might be a transit commuter who had rushed off to catch a train. shop assistant hsu hsiu-ying, a communist party member, immediately set out for the railway station.

she looked for the customer in the waiting room but did not see her. she decided to leave and look for the customer elsewhere. just then, she saw the woman walking into the station. she went up to her, told her she had forgotten her change and gave her the money. the customer thanked her and praised the shop assistants for showing such a high sense of responsibility.

full inn accommodates guests

the yingchiang inn on the yangtze bank has only 21 workers and staff members. in the past, it used to refuse more guests when it was full. the workers and staff have studied chairman mao's works during the great proletarian cultural revolution and are determined to serve the people better.

one evening more than 20 commune members came to the inn with a dozen cart-loads of chemical fertilizer. but the inn was already packed. the party group immediately consulted the workers to see what could be done. they felt it was difficult to accommodate 20 more guests, but they should do everything possible for their convenience. the party group led all the workers and staff in clearing out the dining room to put the commune members up for the night. in addition, they arranged for the chemical fertilizer to be stored in corridors so that it would not get wet in the rain. the commune members were grateful for their help and pledged to learn from them and do a better job in grasping revolutio and promoting production.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

on a cold stormy winter evening, an old woman with a child called at the inn on her way home from fukien. the inn was again full. but the comrade on duty welcomed them and arranged for them to take over his room. the old woman said with emotion: "thanks to chairman mao's wise leadership, people everywhere are like kin."

service team tours mountain

the people of shentu district in shensien county, southern anhwei, live scattered on the mountain or in deep valleys. they had to walk dozens of kilometres before liberation to buy anything they needed. the people's government set up a supply and marketing co-op in the mountainous district after liberation, but its service still did not meet the growing needs of the peasants.

members of the district co-op discussed the problem during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they recalled chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." so they decided to place a number of retail agents in different villages and at the same time send a mobile team around to the remote mountain villages. last year alone, the team called at more than 100 production teams, supplying them with cotton cloth, stationery, sundry goods and means of production.

the team went to the yangchan production brigade one day. an elderly woman wanted to buy a kind of cotton print to make a quilt. when she came, the cloth was sold out. one of the team members immediately set out to fetch more. early the next morning when he brought the cloth to her doorstep, the elderly woman said with emotion: "you are indeed good service workers nurtured by chairman mao and the communist party exclamation"

PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Men Develop Revolutionary Tradition in Learning from Masses

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are consciously applying our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." this has strengthened the unity of the army and people and promoted army revolutionization.

raising consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines

taking society as their classroom, the p.l.a. men often go to factories and villages. they look upon the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers, and modestly learn their profound proletarian

feelings for the party and chairman mao and the advanced way they carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

when the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. engineering company went to yunhsi production brigade in the luliang mountain area in shansi province, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members warmly introduced the armymen to their families.

members of a squad stayed in the home of mother hsu, a poor peasant. during the war of resistance against japan, her home was an underground liaison station for the local guerrillas. her husband was a liaison man. under the leadership of the party organization, he often crossed the enemy's blockade line at night, with a tasselled spear in hand, to take secret documents to the guerrillas. he died on the eve of liberation and his widow preserved the spear. having heard of this, the squad leader invited her to tell them of those revolutionary times.

mother hsu and the squad members sat in a circle around the tasselled spear and the squad's machine gun one evening. she related incidents of the courageous action of the local people in launching guerrilla warfare. pointing to the tasselled spear, she said: "like the people of the whole country, we luliang people won one victory after another in defeating the japanese aggressors during those hard war years. we had no weapons but swords and spears. all our victories are due to our implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies."

the army men thanked her for the vivid education in revolutionary tradition and pledged to follow the party's teachings and make revolution to the end and carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line.

carrying forward glorious tradition of hard struggle

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the old revolutionary base of the chingkang mountains look upon the glorious revolutionary tradition of hard struggle cultivated by chairman mao as a precious heritage of the revolution and take the chingkang mountains a great school for learning. they often call on veteran red armymen, veteran red guardsmen and old poor and lower-middle peasants to learn their revolutionary spirit.

when they heard that veteran red armyman li chen-chu asked to go to the mountain to make charcoal for his production team although he was 68 and could rest in a home for the aged, they invited the old man to tell them about the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. several fighters went to make charcoal with the old man so that they could learn his revolutionary spirit. modelling themselves on him, the fighters collected fire wood and cut grass in the day time and studied chairman mao's works in the evening with the old man and listened to his revolutionary stories. li chen-chu one day learned that fighter shao tung-chieh was discouraged after he failed three times in a row in his efforts to make charcoal. he at once took the fighters to a "guerrilla's cave" and told them how then red army fought and lived in hard conditions. he sai : "hard struggle is what chairman mao consistently teaches. it is a powerful weapon for us to fight the enemy

and win victory. we must carry forward the revolutionary tradition and keep a thorough-going revolutionary spirit so that we can always advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line." then he took them back to the kiln and patiently taught them how to make charcoal. the fighters were tempered ideologically and learned how to make charcoal. inspired by the old man, they made 3.5 tons of charcoal for their company. fighter shao tung-chieh matured rapidly and had the honour of being admitted into the chinese communist party.

displaying fearless spirit

learning from the masses their heroism in combating nature, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters bring their revolutionary spirit into fuller play in fulfilling their mission.

the second company of a p.l.a. wuhan unit went to linhsien county of honan province on a march. the commanders and fighters earnestly studied the people's fearless revolutionary spirit in combating nature as shown in building the red flag canal. they paid a visit to kao yin-liang, called "one-legged hero" by the peasants. he is a veteran p.l.a. fighter who lost his right leg in the war of liberation. after returning home, he took part in productive labour walking with the help of a crutch. he is a real man of spirit. he led a group in building the canal which completed a dyke ahead of schedule.

his heroic exploits inspired the commanders and fighters. they were determined to do all their work in the revolutionary spirit of these people. they reached the destination of their march ahead of time after climbing steep mountains and going along snow-covered serpentine mountain paths.

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

North China Province Runs Cadre Study Classes

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 30, 1972)

cadres at county level and above in north china's hopei province have attended study classes to sum up their experience in the struggle between the two lines. they followed chairman mao's teachings "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "practise marxism, and not revisionism". they criticized idealist apriorism peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism so that they could carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

they studied lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism", chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and other marxist-leninist works and held heated discussions on the struggle between the two lines within the party. they came to understand that the struggle is one between two world outlooks. dialectical

and historical materialism is the theoretical basis of chairman mao's revolutionary line, whereas idealism and metaphysics are the ideological basis of the revisionist line. the reactionary bourgeois world outlook and nature of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers led them to a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they advocated idealist apriorism in order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. some comrades were influenced by idealism and metaphysics and so liu shao-chi and company were able to deceive them. as a result, they committed mistakes and acted contrary to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

a leading cadre of an administrative region, who had joined the revolution in the early period of the war against japanese aggression, related his experience. in the periods of the democratic revolution and socialist transformation he studied the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee with profound proletarian feelings and lived with the masses all the year round. he was familiar at that time with the practical class struggle in the countryside and the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. when liu shao-chi and his agents in the province wielded their power to slash back agricultural producers' cooperatives in 1953, he quickly recognized that this ran counter to the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee and to the desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the socialist road. he resisted their evil attempt.

after the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce in relation to ownership, liu shao-chi and company dished up the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the fallacy that the principal contradiction then was that between the advanced social system and the backward productive forces. they peddled such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "put vocational skills in command" and "production first". this cadre mistook their erroneous line as a correct one.

he could not grasp in the early period of the cultural revolution why the masses criticized him. he turned to chairman mao's teaching "idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice." after summing up both positive and negative experience, the cadre came to understand that he had carried out liu shao-chi's revisionist line because he relaxed his efforts to study theory and remould his world outlook and spent more time in his office than with the masses. thus he traced the root cause of his mistakes to his world outlook.

tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadre now seriously studies marxist-leninist works and goes deep into revolutionary practice to remould his world outlook. he went to work in the cold, mountainous changchiakou administrative region where natural calamities were frequent. after studying chairman mao's works, he came to recognize that all ideas of pessimism and inertia were reflections of idealism and metaphysics. he organized many leading cadres to go to the countryside to make investigations and study. they covered more than 40 production brigades in six counties and summed up and popularized their experience in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in socialist

agriculture. the region fundamentally improved its production in less than two years. he concluded that knowledge and wisdom come from practice and the masses, that leaders divorced from practice and the masses can never implement chairman mao's revolutionary line well.

by summing up their experience, many cadres in hopei province recognized the necessity of overcoming conceit and complacency and of using the dialectical materialist viewpoint that one divides into two in viewing their work so as to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line correctly. a leading member of the hsingtai administrative regional revolutionary committee became conceited and lax for a time because of his long record of struggle. he paid little attention to the study of revolutionary theory and investigations and failed to rely on the masses to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. he later recognized that this was due to his arrogance and failure to use the viewpoint of one divides into two in judging himself. he came to understand that the experience of an individual is always limited and if one is divorced from the masses and practice, one's thinking becomes ossified.

the cadres recognized in the study that if one wants to keep to materialism and correctly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, one must carry out active ideological struggle and foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. a deputy secretary of a county party committee lacked the courage to lead the masses in transforming their area because he feared hardship and difficulties. there were things the masses thought they could do but he doubted and rejected. as a result, agricultural output fell. later, he accepted the masses' criticism and corrected his mistake and joined the masses in changing nature. a mass movement to improve alkali land and build water conservancy projects swept the county, and great improvements were made. he said that the change in world outlook was fundamental. if one did not eliminate selfishness, one would become subjective and one-sided and could not carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line correctly.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Southeast China City Makes Many-Sided Use of Waste

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 29, 1972)

foochow, capital of southeast china's fukien province, is producing 119 items from industrial waste, which last year were valued at more than 16 million yuan. the workers have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the municipal revolutionary committee strengthened their leadership of the work at the beginning of last year. they organized personnel of the departments concerned

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to make investigations and study in various plants and enterprises and sum up their experience. then they made an all-round plan, to develop the movement in a deep-going way. multi-purpose utilization covers not only chemicals, light industry but heavy industry and commercial and other units, not only big plants but small factories run by districts and neighbourhoods. many-sided use is made of waste gas, fluid and slag, scrap iron and steel and other industrial waste.

relying on its own efforts and methods, the district-run chihwei chemical and bone-glue factory extracted liquid peptone, industrial oil, trisodium phosphate and four other products from animal bones and recovered synthetic oil, mixed cresol and three other products from the residue of turpentine oil.

combining revolutionary drive with scientific approach, the workers of some plants and enterprises made a further analysis of industrial waste to make better and more rational use of it. the foochow no. 614 plant, which previously recovered nickel from high phosphorus nickel iron slag, now obtains some rare metals from the residue after nickel is extracted. after many experiments, the foochow no. 2 chemical works is turning out an important industrial material from waste gas and silicon iron, in addition to extracting bleaching liquid from the gas.

multi-purpose utilization helps industrial and agricultural production. the municipal waste material company has recovered 370 tons of copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals, 385 tons of industrial oil, 130 tons of liquid caustic soda and over one ton of silver nitrate, copper sulphate, nickel sulphate and others. the foochow sulfuric acid works uses its tail gas, which damaged crops before, to make highly effective chemical fertilizer.

COAL MINES

PLA Men Help Open East China Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 29, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the engineer corps of the chinese people's liberation army have made outstanding contributions alongside civilian builders in opening a coalfield in southern kiangsu province, east china. they have carried forward the p.l.a.'s revolutionary tradition of taking part in production.

the campaign started in february 1969 under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the no. one red company of an engineer unit of the p.l.a. nanking unit arrived to work at the side of the local people.

this was the first engineer company of the red army, founded by chairman mao in 1930. the company performed

meritoriously during the revolutionary civil wars and since liberation has made new contributions to the country's socialist construction.

the local people were overjoyed at learning the company's arrival. a group of miners travelled dozens of kilometres to welcome it and later held a meeting with it to denounce the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his like in undermining the construction of the coalfield.

the people of southern kiangsu began to open the coalfield in 1958 under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao. workers and poor and lower-middle peasants at that time opened ten coal pits at the foot of changtiaoshan mountains and produced more than 8,000 tons of coal. but liu shao-chi and company clamoured that the coalfield "is not worth working". they had the galleries demolished and the pit heads sealed up. this sharp struggle between the two lines aroused the hatred of the commanders and fighters for liu shao-chi and company. they declared that they would help put to an end the need of transporting large amount of coal annually from northern to southern china, as an action in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

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the commanders and fighters and the civilian builders opened up the abandoned pit heads, drained the accumulated water and repaired the cave-ins in the old galleries, thus giving the coalfield a new lease of life. they soon started to extract coal.

commanders and fighters of the famous "linfen brigade" of the p.l.a. also came in the early stage of reconstruction. except for a number of reed sheds, there was almost nothing but wasteland at the construction site. the men said confidently: "building socialism in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle is part of the struggle between the two lines. we will take this revolutionary road."

the commander of a company called a meeting at which he recalled the heroism of this very company in the battle to liberate linfen city in shansi province during the war of liberation. the enemy troops were entrenched here behind solid city walls. the p.l.a. units then had no aircraft or cannon. using spades and other simple tools, they drove underground tunnels, set explosives at the foot of the city walls, and blasted open sections of the walls, thus opening up the way for the advance of the people's forces.

in building the mines, the commanders and fighters of the company made up their mind to overcome all difficulties in the glorious revolutionary tradition. since there were no motor roads on the hills, they carried explosives and equipment to the work site by shoulder pole. they speeded up construction by simple tools and with indigenous methods.

the no. nine company encountered hard rock soon after it set to work. rock drills had not yet arrived but the fighters refused to wait and pledged to bore through without the aid of machinery. using steel chisels, hammers and explosives, they penetrated the rocky layer and in a short time opened both the main shaft and the air shaft to a depth of 60 metres.

an engineer battalion assigned to build an inclined mine had to drill through hard igneous rock. at first, the progress was slow. led by the battalion party committee, the cadres and fighters studied ways to speed up while continuing work. p.l.a. man yuan hsiao-pao, a pneumatic drill operator, consulted drill operators of the mine and drew many charts so as to improve the boring of holes and the laying of charges. after repeated experiments, he evolved an advanced method which accelerated tunnelling speed. this helped them open the mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly", the commanders and fighters worked alongside the civilian builders in close unity and coordination.

last july, the roof of a gallery began to show signs of a cave-in and some of the props were crushed. the miners pitched in to avert the danger. when commanders and fighters of the no. six company learned this, they immediately went to help and did the most difficult work. their courage and fine spirit won praise from the workers.

IRRIGATION

Tibetan Herdsmen Build Irrigation Canal

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 30, 1972)

over 7,000 emancipated tibetan serfs on the chinghai plateau are building an irrigation canal on 1,000 square kilometres of arid grassland in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

they belong to three people's communes on the eastern banks of the yellow river in chinghai province, northwest china. they have already completed two-thirds of the 108-kilometre-long canal which is to wind across 41 mountain slopes and 39 gullies. when the project is completed, over 7,300 hectares of grassland will be irrigated and another 3,300 hectares will be reclaimed to develop farming.

a tributary of the yellow river flows through the meili grassland, but in ravines over 200 metres deep. river water could not be led to irrigate land.

inspired by the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the tibetan commune members proposed to build a canal in the upper reaches of the tributary in 1965. but they were turned down because of the influence of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered this revisionist line and cleared the way for the people to

build the canal. they put forward this proposal again in 1968 to the new county revolutionary committee, which gave full support and sent five technicians to help them. the project started in june that year.

difficulties cropped up at the outset. the first problem was how to get lime. sixty-year-old tsanlo thought to himself: "i used to be a serf, but now i have become a master of the country. chairman mao has called on us to take the tachai road. i must do my share for the revolution by building up the meili grassland." for five days he roved the mountains and finally found limestone. he then proposed to the leadership that lime be made locally and a plant was set up.

the second problem was tools. some carpenters and handicraftsmen put up a workshop and made over 80 pushcarts and many tools with scrap iron. the women cut willow branches and made baskets.

over 100 projects were to be built on the canal, including aqueducts, culverts and sluice-gates. none of the commune members had ever done such work. many had never seen such things. but they were determined to learn in the course of doing. with the help of technicians from the provincial water conservancy team, technical training classes were run at the work-site. dozens of tibetan youth worked hard to master the skills. after one winter's training, the first group of technical workers came into being.

the local people examined the design and put forward many suggestions to implement chairman mao's teaching on practising frugality in running all enterprises. the revised design called for less manpower, material and funds while the canal would be completed faster.

the herdsmen showed revolutionary drive in building the project they had longed for. the canal was to pass over a dangerous cliff and work was difficult. emancipated serf tanpatachi suspended himself in mid-air with the help of a rope to bore holes in order to set explosions. over 20 young people joined him. after an explosion, they had to use shovels and spades to clear the site and progress was slow. tanpatachi thought: "chairman mao taught us to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. we should find ways to do things faster." he found a spring nearby and thought of using spring water to wash away the debris. he told his comrades and they quickly built a water storage pond and led spring water into it. when they accumulated enough water, they opened the sluice-gate. torrents poured out and carried the debris away. the project was quickly completed.

during the construction, the tibetan people developed warm class feelings for the workers of other nationalities and the people's liberation army men who had come to help. they worked with concerted efforts.

while installing an aqueduct one day, something suddenly went wrong with the pulleys on the cableway 30 metres overhead. as tibetan worker tahsienmu was going to climb up a rope ladder to set them right, tang sheng-hsi, a worker of han nationality sent by the provincial water conservancy bureau, stopped him and rushed up the ladder himself. it was in the dead of winter. tang sheng-hsi worked hard for one hour on the cableway. just after he put the

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pulleys in order, he suddenly slipped and was suspended in mid-air by a safety rope. all were anxious for his safety. tansienmu quickly climbed up the rope ladder to save him. deeply moved, the tibetan herdsmen said: "our han brothers' hearts beat as one with ours."

a p.l.a. unit coming to help had to bring several bulldozers given by the state over a suspension bridge spanning a ravine. as the suspension bridge could not bear so much weight, the commanders and fighters dismantled the bulldozers to carry them to the work-site. this speeded up the project.

SPORTS

South China Province Develops Mass Sports

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 29, 1972)

mass sports are widespread in the south china province of kwangtung under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant instruction "promote physical culture and build up the people's health."

workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, students and government functionaries now play various games including basketball, football, table tennis, volleyball and badminton, as well as participate in track and field, gymnastics and swimming.

junior training courses and matches in ball games, track and field and swimming were arranged last year in kwangchow and meihsien, taishan and chaoching counties. this helped develop mass sports and train a great number of athletes.

taishan county is called "the home town of volleyball". however this game was restricted to city inhabitants and students and controlled by a few bureaucrats and landlords before liberation. it became a means for them to seek fame and fortune. since liberation volleyball began to be played widely by the labouring people.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist line on sports of liu shao-chi and company hampered volleyball in taishan. the county amateur volleyball team achieved remarkable results in the national tournament in 1958. the then leaders of the county physical culture and sports commission implemented the revisionist line and assembled some players for selected training in order to win more honours, while pouring cold water on the mass games.

during the cultural revolution, physical culture and sports workers and revolutionary people criticized "champion-itis", "technique first" and other revisionist trash. they put stress on mass sports at the grassroots level and adhere to the principle of promoting physical culture and sports in an amateur, small-sized, varied and

effective way. volleyball has now spread to the factories, people's communes, production brigades and production teams. the whole county has now more than 5,300 amateur volleyball teams including 1,300 women's teams. every commune and brigade has its own men's and women's volleyball teams. the speedy development of volleyball has helped build up the people's health and thus promote production and construction. the county has sent more than 300 volleyball players to provincial and national sports organizations.

the party committee of the taochiao people's commune in tungkuan county on the pearl river delta encouraged mass swimming. now over half of the commune members can swim and a group of outstanding swimmers have been trained.

chairman mao said in 1964 when he swam in the ming tombs reservoir: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." this instruction encouraged women to take part in sports. many young and middle-aged women in factories, schools and suburbs in kwangchow, swatow, foshan, kiangmen, haikou, chaoching and huichou can swim. last year many of them took part in mass cross-river swims. over 90 per cent of the fighters in a women's militia company on hainan island have learned to swim.

in meihsien county, football is more popular than before the cultural revolution. hsiyang people's commune has 20-odd football and mini-soccer fields for its population of 11,000. in addition to its 27 football teams with 500 tournament players, the commune has 3,000 enthusiasts who play the game regularly.

as chairman mao's proletarian line on sports has taken root among the people, many places formerly indifferent to sports have now become enthusiastic. areas inhabited by minority nationalities have made progress in popularizing swimming. poor and lower-middle peasants of li and miao nationalities in a commune in the hainan li and miao autonomous chou have learned to swim. the commune leadership launched the campaign by organizing swimming teams of students of li nationality to tour mountain villages, give exhibitions in rivers, reservoirs and mountain ponds and teach the peasants swimming. this sport is popular among the commune members of a multi-national people's commune in paisha county. when kwangtung province organized junior training courses in ball games, athletics and other events last year, many enthusiasts of minority nationalities were among the trainees.

many factories and mines choose the most suitable events for their workers in launching the mass sports movement. to help workers overcome seasickness when they make test voyages or make repairs at sea, the kwangchow shipyards installed suspension ladder bridges for the workers to do physical training and develop their will power. it was successful. choosing the events in the light of the particular types of routine jobs the workers of different workshops do, the shipyards also provided the workers with parallel and horizontal bars, dumb bells and other gear and organized rope climbing, tug-of-war and other exercises. the shipbuilders became more fit than before.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the province's sports organizers and sportsmen work hard to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. they tour villages and

factories, taking part in physical labour and accepting re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers in addition to giving exhibitions and helping the mass sports movement. they pay attention to spreading among the masses the new spirit of "friendship first, competition second" in sports. they are welcomed by the masses.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

Wang Kuo-chuan Gives Banquet in Honor of Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of jose rodrigo ambrosio, general secretary of the chilean party of the people's united action movement, and carlos alberto portales, member of the party's international commission of the national direction.

present were kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and hsieh fu-min, member of the n.p.c. standing committee.

present were armando uribe arce, ambassador of the republic of chile to china, and his wife, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking, and his wife.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and chile. wang kuo-chuan and jose rodrigo ambrosio proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the profound friendship between the two peoples and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned including hsien ching-yi, chou pei-yuan, chen teh-ho, yin tso-chen, wang hsiao-yi and ma chia-chun.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leader of Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

m. bursa, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today for talks on and signing the 1972 china-czechoslovakia trade agreement.

he was welcomed at the airport by chen chien, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned including wang pin.

also present were karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china; karel storzer, commercial counsellor of the czechoslovak embassy in peking; and o. gerych, deputy leader, and some members, of the czechoslovak government trade delegation who are already in peking.

INDOCHINA WAR

New Fraud of US Imperialism--"8-Point Proposal" for Settlement of Indochina War

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1972)

in the wake of repeated defeats in the war of aggression and under the strong pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, u.s. president richard nixon dished up on january 25 a so-called "proposal for a negotiated settlement" in a radio and television address on the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and indochina. he described the "proposal" as "a plan to end the war now." however, this "proposal" is actually a plan of aggression, a plan for persisting in and prolonging the war of aggression against viet nam and indochina, for carrying out the policy of "vietnamization" of the war, for supporting the saigon puppet clique and for perpetuating the forcible occupation of south viet nam. it is a clumsy trick of the u.s. government to deceive the people and cover up its aggressive ambitions.

the proposal of the u.s. government says, "there will be a total withdrawal from south vietnam of all u.s. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government of south vietnam within six months of an agreement." the proposal says that the release of prisoners-of-war should be completed simultaneously with the "troop withdrawal". it is wholly preposterous that the u.s. government should make the reaching of "an agreement" a condition for total u.s. "troop withdrawal". everybody knows that the viet nam war is a war of aggression unleashed by u.s. imperialism, whereas the vietnamese people have risen in self-defence and theirs is a just war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression and for defending the freedom and independence of their fatherland. such is the substance of the viet nam question. the same is true of the indochina question. therefore, if the u.s. government really had the "resolution to end our involvement in the war" and desired "the building of a permanent peace" as nixon said, then it must immediately, unconditionally and totally withdraw from south viet nam all troops, advisers, military personnel and equipment of the united states and its satellites, dismantle all the u.s. bases and installations, put an end to its bombing of both south and north viet nam, to its "vietnamization" policy and its support in all forms to the nguyen van thieu

puppet regime, and let the south vietnamese people resolve their problem themselves. it has no right whatsoever to impose any condition on the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples. to put it bluntly, the u.s. government's plan of total "troop withdrawal" only after "an agreement" is reached, is nothing but a pretext to prolong the war of aggression.

the proposal of the u.s. government also calls for "a free and democratic presidential election in south vietnam within six months of an agreement". it provides that one month before the "election" takes place, the puppet president and vice-president of south viet nam will "resign" and the chairman of the puppet senate of south viet nam will "assume administrative responsibilities". the proposal did not mention a word about the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, completely ignoring its existence. according to nixon's plan, the so-called "election" in south viet nam will take place within the old framework of the saigon puppet regime; apart from the "resignation" of the puppet president and vice-president, the entire ruling machine of the u.s.-puppet clique, from top to bottom, remains intact. such an "election" will only be a repetition of last october's sham presidential "election" farce in south viet nam. what "freedom" and "democracy" can there be? exclamation nixon declared in his address that "the only thing this plan does not do is to join our enemy to overthrow our ally, which the united states of america will never do." this exposes the hypocritical character of the so-called election". nixon's words clearly show that u.s. imperialism is bent on doing everything in its power to preserve its puppet regime in south viet nam. the sole purpose of the election is to legalize and impose it on the south vietnamese people as a tool for pushing its policy of neo-colonialism, so as to perpetuate the division of viet nam and its forcible occupation of south viet nam.

the proposal of the u.s. government also talks volubly about "respect (for) the 1954 geneva agreements on indochina and those of 1962 on laos", "a general ceasefire throughout indochina", and so on and so forth. the 1954 and 1962 geneva agreements to which the u.s. is either a party or a signatory have long been torn to pieces by its acts of aggression. isn't it ridiculous for it now to prattle suddenly about "respect" for those agreements? as for the so-called "general ceasefire throughout indochina", it is a downright conspiracy. u.s. imperialism has spread the flames of aggressive war to the three indochinese countries long ago, and has committed towering crimes against their people. it now demands that the indochinese peoples carry out a "general ceasefire" and lay down their arms before the withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops, and place themselves at the mercy of u.s. imperialism. could there be such logic on earth? just as the spokesman of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference has pointed out, the so-called "ceasefire" is "aimed at forcing the south vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples to give up their patriotic struggle while the u.s. continues to maintain its puppet administrations there".

while selling his "troop withdrawal" fraud in disguise, nixon carried out naked war blackmail and intimidation against the vietnamese people, declaring that "if the enemy's answer to our peace offer is to step up their military attacks, i shall fully meet my responsibility as commander-

in-chief of our armed forces to protect our remaining troops". the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples have long had experience of such stuff of u.s. imperialism. it cannot cow the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples long tested in war; it can only show the desperate struggle of u.s. imperialism in the predicament of its war of aggression against viet nam and the rest of indochina. radio "voice of viet nam" has sternly pointed out: "his threats are of no avail. his war 'vietnamization' is meeting with disastrous failure. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in various countries in indochina are in a terrible plight from which no threats or new military adventures can extricate them." the chinese people have time and again reiterated their firm support for the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the vietnamese people are resolved to fight to the end, and the chinese people are determined to support them to the end. the war blackmail of u.s. imperialism is a provocation not only against the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples, but also against the chinese people and people of the world. its schemes can never come to pass.

the so-called "eight-point proposal" dished up by the u.s. government reflects the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against viet nam and the rest of indochina. it shows that u.s. imperialism is on its last legs. its schemes have been exposed repeatedly at the conference table, its "offensives" have been smashed one after another on the battlefields, its war "vietnamization" plan has met with increasingly disastrous defeats, and its frauds have been seen through by more and more people at home. it is under the strong pressure of domestic and world opinion demanding the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south viet nam. it was in these very circumstances that the proposal of the u.s. government was dished up.

nixon had to admit in his television address that "the path of vietnamization has been the long voyage"; as to "the path of negotiation", the "shortcut", "progress here has been disappointing". this is truly a helpless confession of the awkward situation in which the united states can neither pull off its deception nor win in fighting. if nixon wants to seek a "shortcut", the only one is to accept the 7-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, immediately and completely withdraw all the u.s. aggressor troops and its satellite troops from south viet nam and the whole of indochina, and stop supporting its puppet regimes. this is the genuine way out, there is no other way.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: New Stratagem of US Imperialism in Aggression against Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

following is today's article by the commentator of the "people's daily", entitled "new stratagem of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against viet nam":

in his january 25, 1972 television speech, u.s. president nixon trotted out a so-called "eight-point proposal" for the settlement of the war in viet nam and indochina. he asserted that "it is a plan to end the war now" and "a settlement that is fair". in effect, it is a new stratagem of u.s. imperialism for persisting in its aggression on viet nam and the whole of indochina and prolonging and intensifying its war of aggression.

as stated in nixon's "eight-point proposal", the u.s. will withdraw from south viet nam all its forces within six months on condition that the u.s. prisoners-of-war be released, the south viet nam puppet regime be maintained and a so-called "ceasefire" be realized. this means that the indochinese people have to lay down their arms and stop their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and so on and so forth. this is absolutely preposterous exclamation u.s. imperialism had no justification at all in sending large numbers of troops to carry out aggressive war in viet nam. it should have withdrawn all its aggressor troops from south viet nam unconditionally. what right and reason has it to put forward this or any conditions for troop withdrawals? pounded by the heroic vietnamese people's iron fists, the u.s. aggressor troops have suffered irreversible defeats. the only way out for them is to withdraw lock, stock, and barrel without playing any tricks. it would never do for nixon to advance such truculent and unreasonable conditions for troop withdrawals and expect the vietnamese people to accept.

nixon's "eight-point proposal" says that the "political future of south vietnam" will be left for the south vietnamese people "to decide for themselves". however, what he termed "to decide for themselves" means nothing but a so-called "free election" under the control of a nguyen van thieu puppet regime without nguyen van thieu. the result of such "election" could only be the same as the fake election held in south viet nam last october, that is, to allow a continued rule of the henchmen of the u.s. imperialists so that the u.s. imperialist colonial rule might be retained in south viet nam. the south vietnamese puppet regime is a tool of u.s. imperialism for its aggression against and enslavement of the south vietnamese people. it has committed towering crimes of selling out national interests and slaughtering south vietnamese people. to achieve a genuine self-determination, the south vietnamese people can never tolerate the continued existence of this puppet regime. u.s. imperialism is trying to impose on the south vietnamese people a puppet regime which has long been spurned by them, while talking glibly about leaving the south vietnamese people "to decide for themselves". such a trick can fool nobody.

it is very clear that with the so-called "eight-point proposal" for the settlement of the war in viet nam and indochina nixon wants in fact to insist on the war "vietnamization" plan. it is the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam whether the fighting is done by the u.s. itself or vietnamese are used to fight the vietnamese. obdurately insisting on "vietnamization", nixon is persisting in the war of aggression; what a far cry from "ending the war"?

nixon advertises vociferously the "eight-point proposal", pleased with his own ruses, but in fact what he does precisely reflects the weakness and predicament of u.s. imperialism. since its inauguration, the nixon administration has been continuously expanding the war of aggression and suffering disastrous defeats in indochina. of late, the u.s. aggressors suffered one heavy defeat after another on the indochinese battlefield. they have been severely punished by the vietnamese people for their barbarous bombing of north viet nam which has aroused strong opposition from the american people and people in the world. u.s. imperialism is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and finds its days getting tougher and tougher. it is under such circumstances that the nixon administration tries to use the so-called "peace plan" to deceive the american people and world opinion, shirk its criminal responsibility for prolonging and expanding the war of aggression against viet nam and shamelessly blackmail and threaten the vietnamese people.

however, no schemes of u.s. imperialism can succeed. neither peace fraud nor military blackmail can save it from complete failure. u.s. imperialism must promptly and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from south viet nam and put an immediate end to its war "vietnamization" plan, its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique and all its war acts against viet nam, including bombing attacks and military provocations against north viet nam. the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the correct way to solve the viet nam question. the viet nam question can only be settled by the vietnamese people themselves, and the indochina question can only be settled by the people of the three indochinese countries.

the chinese government and people firmly support the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. so long as u.s. imperialism persists in its aggressive war against viet nam and indochina, we shall resolutely support the fraternal vietnamese and other indochinese peoples to carry out the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. we firmly believe that the vietnamese people, strengthening unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the lao and cambodian peoples, will certainly be able to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs completely and win ultimate victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

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CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (gear) Theater Gives Premiere in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 29, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa gave a performance of the full-length modern drama "raging waves" at its premiere here today. the excellent performance was warmly welcomed by over 2,000 spectators.

attending the performance were chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

attending were also leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including liu yung-yuan, yang chi, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, pi wen-ting, li tao-chin, wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen, cheng hsiang-chiu and liu hsiu-jen.

during the interval of the performance, chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu and other comrades met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes of the theatre.

at the end of the performance, chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu and others went on stage and warmly shook hands with the japanese friends to congratulate them on their success.

the japanese "haguruma" theatre arrived here from peking by train on the morning of january 27. the japanese friends were warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and organizations concerned, as well as several hundred revolutionary people and literary and art workers.

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception that evening in honour of all members of the theatre. the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the people of china and japan. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts, wishing the people of the two countries greater victories in their common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and wishing that the militant friendship between the people and literary and art workers of china and japan would constantly develop.

CHINA AND KOREA

Important Proposal for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "important proposal for promoting peaceful reunification of korea":

comrade kim il sung, head of state and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, in his talks with japanese newsmen on january 10, 1972, put forward an important proposal for promoting peaceful reunification of korea, which calls for a peace agreement between north and south korea and, under the condition of withdrawal of the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops from south korea, a drastic cut of the armed forces of both north and south korea, as well as north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and south and to solve the question of the reunification of korea. this proposal expresses the profound aspirations of the 40 million korean people and is of immense significance to the realization of peaceful reunification of korea, easing of the tension on the korean peninsula and safeguarding of peace in asia. the chinese government and people fully and firmly support this proposal.

the root-cause of the failure in realizing a peaceful reunification of korea and in eliminating the tension on the korean peninsula lies entirely on the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression against korea. since the armistice in korea, u.s. imperialism has consistently refused to withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea completely, and has turned south korea into its military base and colony. it vigorously fosters the south korean puppet clique and augments south korea's military strength; it incessantly engineered armed provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea and did everything possible to obstruct and sabotage the peaceful reunification of korea. all the actions of u.s. imperialism in korea utterly run counter to the national aspirations and basic interests of the korean people and seriously threaten peace and security in asia; they are therefore resolutely opposed by the korean people and sternly denounced by the people of all countries in the world.

the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has always advocated and has made unremitting efforts for the independent, peaceful reunification of korea without foreign interference. the stand for peaceful reunification of korea has been reaffirmed in the 8-point programme of national salvation put forward by the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea last april and in the statements of korean government leaders. it is warmly supported by the korean people in both north and south korea and broadly backed by public opinion of various countries. thanks to the positive efforts of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, the obstacles put up by the u.s.-pak jung hi clique have been broken through, preliminary talks were held between the red

cross organizations of north and south korea, and a favourable atmosphere has been created for promoting peaceful reunification of korea. however, u.s. imperialism and its henchmen are terribly afraid of the tremendous influence engendered by the peace efforts of the democratic people's republic of korea. they have gone so far as to trumpet a fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north" and proclaimed a "state of emergency", using this as a pretext to frenziedly suppress and persecute the south korean people who urgently demand peaceful reunification of their fatherland. such criminal acts have aroused stiffer resistance from the south korean people.

the peace proposal put forward by premier kim il sung has effectively exposed the lies and pretexts fabricated by the pak jung hi puppet clique. it once again demonstrated before the world people the sincere desire and solemn stand of the government and people of the democratic people's republic of korea with regard to eliminating the tension on the korean peninsula and to their efforts for the peaceful reunification of korea. this proposal points out the correct way towards realizing the peaceful reunification of korea. u.s. imperialism must withdraw all its aggressor troops from south korea and completely stop its interference in korean affairs. the peaceful reunification of korea is an internal affair of the korean nation that can be settled only by the korean people themselves. if the pak jung hi clique unreasonably rejects this peace proposal, it will only reveal itself completely as an enemy of the cause of peaceful reunification of korea and of korea's national interests.

the will of the korean people for realizing the peaceful reunification of korea is unshakable. no obstruction and sabotage by u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique can prevent the sacred cause of peaceful reunification of korea from achieving final victory.

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CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

khalil abu hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon, yesterday received li ten-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in lebanon, according to a report from beirut.

the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. presented a letter of introduction to the lebanese foreign minister. they had a friendly talk.

li ten-hua arrived in beirut by air on january 22.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Representative Huang Hua

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jan. 28, 1972)

moktar ould daddah, mauritanian president and executive chairman of the o.a.u., received here today huang hua, chinese permanent representative on the u.n. security council, and had a friendly talk with him.

mauritanian foreign minister hamdi ould mouknass and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Football Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the korean football team led by chang ki ho, director of the physical culture department under the ministry of common education of the democratic people's republic of korea, and choi dok tyong, secretary general of the korean football association.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking attended the banquet.

attending were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, chao cheng-hung, hsing jen-hsien, hsin cheng, pai ping and tsou po-hsien, and chinese football players.

comrades chao cheng-hung and chang ki ho made heart-warming speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the feelings of comrades-in-arms between the people of china and korea.

chao cheng-hung said the korean football team on its present visit to china has not only brought to the chinese people and sportsmen the profound friendship of the korean people and sportsmen, but also provided a good opportunity for the chinese sportsmen to learn from the korean players.

he expressed the conviction that through this visit of the korean football team to china the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries woul be further developed.

chang ki ho said the korean football players are very happy to meet their chinese comrades-in-arms and enhance friendship with them at the friendly gathering today.

he conveyed the fraternal greetings of the korean people and sportsmen to their chinese comrades-in-arms and expressed the conviction that the blood-sealed revolutionary friendship between the people of korea and china would be constantly strengthened and developed.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Team Back in Peking after Scandinavian Championships and Friendly Tour of Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team returned to peking by air this afternoon after participating in the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships and paying friendly visits to some european countries. the leader of the team is chi yu-hua and deputy leader is kuan hui-kuang.

the chinese table tennis team left peking in november last year for the championships and a friendly tour of sweden. later the chinese team visited britain, ireland, denmark, the federal republic of germany and romania. during their tour, friendship was promoted between the chinese table tennis players and the people and sportsmen of these countries. the chinese players learned from players of these countries.

present at the airport to meet the team were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned including li meng-hua, wang tung, wang ming-hsiu, sung chung, tien chen, pai ping and tsou po-hsien; and sportsmen of various events.

also present were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking; karl-erik norrman, secretary of the swedish embassy; flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy; and g.s. barrass, first secretary of the office of the british charge d'affaires.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian and Argentine Presidents Reaffirm Stand on 200-Nautical Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

ecuadorian president jose maria velasco ibarra and argentine president alejandro lanusse in a joint communique reaffirm the stand of latin american countries on the 200-nautical mile territorial waters and the right of various countries to dispose of their own natural resources, according to a report from quito.

the communique was issued on january 27 at the conclusion of alejandro lanusse's three-day visit to ecuador.

the joint communique points out: "no state can take or stimulate the taking of coercive measures of economic or political character against other states with a view to gaining any advantage."

it says that both presidents are of the opinion that the latin american countries should unite on the basis of the various resolutions adopted at the lima conference of developing countries last year. the joint communique also expresses opposition to all types of hegemony.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister's Letter to UN Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1972)

chi peng-fei,

foreign minister of the people's republic of china, addressed a letter to the secretary-general of the united nations, kurt waldheim, on january 27, stating the position of the chinese government on the racial discrimination which exists in some areas of africa. the letter reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. kurt waldheim,
secretary-general,
united nations headquarters,
new york

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i have received the letter addressed to me on december 20, 1971 by mr. adam malik, president of the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, and the enclosed resolution 2784 (xxvi) of the u.n. general assembly of december 6, 1971 and message from the president of the u.n. general assembly to the heads of state or government.

i would now state the position of the chinese government on the racial discrimination which exists in some areas of africa.

the chinese government holds that racial discrimination and apartheid, which exist in southern africa and in other areas, are the products of the policy of colonialism and imperialism. the struggle against racial discrimination is closely bound up with the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. the people of some areas of africa, who are engaged in a struggle against racial discrimination, can achieve national liberation and eradicate the evil of racial discrimination only by overthrowing colonialist rule through their own struggle. their struggle is wholly just, and they should be given energetic moral, political and material support by all countries that uphold justice.

proceeding from the above position, leaders of the chinese government on many occasions as early as in the 1950's, when the people's republic of china had just been founded, cabled the african national congress of south africa and other nationalist organizations in support of the african people and other non-white people in south africa in their struggle for fundamental human rights and against racial discrimination. in order to support the south african people in their just struggle against racial discrimination and for national liberation, the chinese government long ago decided not to have any diplomatic contacts with the white colonialist authorities in south africa and as from july 1960 severed all economic and trade relations with them. the chinese government has strictly adhered to this just stand ever since. at the same time, leaders of the chinese government have on many occasions expressed firm support for the struggle for national independence of the people of namibia who are under the rule of the south african white racist regime.

the rhodesian white racist regime is a direct outcome of the british colonialist policy. the chinese government has always firmly supported the people of zimbabwe in their just struggle against colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for national independence. on november 14, 1965 the chinese government issued a statement strongly condemning the so-called "independence" declared by the rhodesian white colonialist authorities with the connivance and support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. on december 30, 1971 the chinese permanent representative on the united nations security council huang hua denounced the fraud engineered by the british government of "agreement" on the "settlement" of the british-rhodesian dispute. in order to support the just struggle of the people of zimbabwe, the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the rhodesian white racist regime and long ago severed all economic and trade relations with it, direct or indirect.

the portuguese government has stubbornly maintained its colonialist rule in africa, waged colonialist wars and even brazenly made armed invasion into independent african countries; the chinese government has exposed and condemned this on many occasions. on november 25, 1970 the chinese government issued a statement, which strongly condemned portugal for its act of dispatching mercenary troops to invade the republic of guinea with the support of the united states

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and exposed the barbarous policy of racial discrimination pushed by portugal in its colonies in africa. the chinese government firmly supports the peoples in the portuguese colonies of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) in their armed struggle against the portuguese colonialist rule and for national independence.

it must be pointed out that it is with the political and economic support of a handful of countries such as the united states and britain that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese government are carrying out in africa their ruthless colonialist rule and barbarous policy of racial discrimination. this handful of countries are even directly or indirectly supplying arms to the south african, rhodesian and portuguese colonialist authorities and directing them to form a "military alliance" so as to jointly suppress the just struggle of the people in southern africa.

the chinese government considers that, in order to uphold the purposes and principles of the united nations charter, the united nations should actively support the just struggle of the people of southern africa against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination and for national liberation and condemn the south african, rhodesian and portuguese ruling colonialist authorities and the u.s., british and other governments which support them behind the scenes. but for a long time in the past, because of the obstruction and sabotage of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces, the united nations has not been able to play the role as it should, and this state of affairs should not continue further. for the elimination of racial discrimination and colonialist oppression, the chinese government is ready to work jointly with all countries within or without the united nations that uphold justice and with the people of south africa, namibia, zimbabwe and the portuguese colonies who are suffering from racial discrimination and colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression.

enclosed herewith are four official documents of the chinese government supporting national independence and opposing racial discrimination. (see note).

i shall be grateful if your excellency will kindly have this letter and its annexes circulated as official documents of the united nations and distributed at the security council meetings scheduled to be held in addis ababa.

i avail myself of this opportunity to express to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of
china

peking, january 27, 1972

note: following are the titles of the four enclosed official documents:

1. authorized statement of the hsinhua news agency, july 15, 1963

2. statement of the government of the people's republic of china, november 14, 1965

3. statement of the spokesman of the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, september 1, 1970

4. statement of the government of the people's republic of china, november 25, 1970

Chinese Permanent Representative on UN Security Council Arrives in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jan. 27, 1972)

chinese permanent representative on the u.n. security council huang hua arrived here by plane this morning to attend the special meetings of the u.n. security council which begin here tomorrow.

huang hua was welcomed at the airport by yodit imru, ethiopian minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, berhane deneke, assistant minister and director general of protocol of the same ministry, and dedeon dimetros, chief of protocol of the organization of african unity.

yu pei-wen, deputy representative of china to the special security council meetings and chinese ambassador to ethiopia, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary on UN President's Messages

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "comments on u.s. president's messages". the article reads:

u.s. president richard nixon recently presented to congress his yearly "state of the union message" and "budget message". although in these messages nixon tries to embellish the actual situation of u.s.

imperialism with a host of flowery empty phrases, he is still unable to cover up its present multiple crises and daily decline. at the same time, the two messages show that with its strength not equal to its will, u.s. imperialism still wants to continue to struggle in an attempt to change the situation of its being beset with domestic and external difficulties by strengthening the reactionary rule at home and clinging to aggression and expansion abroad.

in the messages, nixon has to admit that "the world has changed greatly". he deplores that the u.s. "international economic position has been slowly deteriorating". in the united states, he says, there are "growing weakness" and "mounting" inflation, and the workers' strikes have become "one of our most ... perplexing economic problems" and "there is an honest division of opinion" among the u.s. ruling circles. nixon says that he would "deal seriously" with these "challenges", but he failed to offer any real solutions. these two messages fully demonstrate that the development of events has become more and more unfavourable to u.s. imperialism.

in the messages, nixon portrays the united states as "a force for justice", "a force for progress" and "a force for peace" in the world and boasts once again that he would "build a generation of peace". but the messages themselves give the lie to these charming phrases. from these two messages, particularly from the foreign policy announced therein, it can be seen clearly that the u.s. ruling circles, unreconciled to their failure, are still clinging to the policies of aggression and war.

first of all, the messages put forward an extensive plan for arms expansion. u.s. direct military spending for fiscal 1973 will reach 78,300 million dollars, an increase of 7,800 million over that of the previous year. nixon stated that the united states must "preserve the sufficiency of our strategic nuclear deterrent", with emphasis laid on developing the u.s. "strength at sea" and strengthening its "general purpose forces". the reason why the united states wants to step up arms expansion and war preparations is, as indicated by him, to contend with "a contingency" in asia or elsewhere in the world, and at the same time, is that "we cannot ignore the fact that others are going forward with major increases in their own arms programs". this makes it clear that u.s. imperialism intends to keep on suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries and intensify the armament race with the other superpower in their contention for world hegemony.

secondly, the state of the union message declares that the united states will "help other nations develop the capability of defending themselves". that is to say, it will continue to arm the reactionaries of various countries, to carry out "vietnamization", "laotianization" and "khmerization" in indochina, to step up the revival of japanese militarism as its instrument of aggression in the far east, and to support the zionists' forcible occupation of palestine and aggression against arab countries in the middle east. in a word, it means that the united states supplies money and guns and the reactionaries of various countries supply the men,

so as to continue to push the "nixon doctrine" of "using asians to fight asians" and "using africans to fight africans".

thirdly, the same message emphasizes that "we (the united states) will faithfully honor all of our treaty commitments". as is well known, to carry out expansion all over the world, u.s. imperialism has created a series of aggressive treaties. to "faithfully honor" the "commitments" in these treaties means that it will continue to infringe upon the sovereignty of other countries, to occupy their territories by force, to retain its control over many places, to foster the reactionaries repudiated by the people, thus antagonizing the peoples of various countries.

fourthly, the message further asserts that the united states "will act to defend our interests whenever and wherever they are threatened any place in the world". this is a typical superpower logic of aggression. the so-called defence of u.s. "interests" is obviously a pretext for the united states to conduct intervention and aggression against other countries at any time and in any place.

nixon says in the message that the united states has "learned many lessons" in viet nam. but he adds that the united states is wanting to do neither "too much" nor "too little" and that if it "should now withdraw from all or most of its international responsibilities", this "would be to make a dangerous error". what queer argument exclamation how can it be an error to end immediately this unpopular and hopeless war of aggression? it follows that the u.s. government has not really learned any lessons from its war of aggression in viet nam. even though nixon considers that the u.s. is doing neither "too much" nor "too little", so long as it persists in the war of aggression in viet nam and the rest of indochina, it is bound to meet with still more disastrous defeats.

while stepping up its expansion abroad, u.s. imperialism must necessarily attack the people at home. in the messages nixon asserts that the american people, no matter whether they like it or not, have to accept this "strong medicine" of a budget of huge deficits. he vilifies all strike struggles as "irresponsible" and urges the american people to keep "discipline". this clearly shows that the u.s. government wants to step up its exploitation and oppression of the american people in order to maintain its reactionary rule at home.

u.s. imperialism is riddled with insuperable contradictions at home and abroad. the measures put forward by nixon in his messages are nothing but deceitful lies. the rapid decline of u.s. imperialism is inseparably linked with its frantic aggression and expansion abroad. since the u.s. government insists on continuing its policies of war and aggression, it must meet with fiercer opposition from the people the world over, thus further sharpening the political, economic and social crises at home. to step up its arms expansion and war preparations and ease the economic crisis, the nixon administration drew up a budget with the largest post-war deficit (income, 220.8 billion; outgo, 246.3 billion; deficit, 25.5 billion). this will not only aggravate the u.s. financial crisis, but certainly sharpen its internal class contradictions. despite his deceitful empty promises and threats to curb strikes, nixon cannot prevent the

american revolutionary mass movement from surging forward. the "new economic policy" through which the u.s. government shifts its economic crisis onto other capitalist countries and its call for "competing more effectively" can only result in broadening the contradictions between the u.s. and its "allies" and enhancing the trend of other countries acting jointly to resist the united states. all these will certainly make the going tougher and tougher for u.s. imperialism.

the u.s. president's messages say that the united states is at "a turning point in the history" of the country. definitely, this turning point is not the beginning of "a new era" as the u.s. ruling circles imagine, but the new awakening of the american people. "the gale is raging and the storm is about to burst" in america today. the struggle against u.s. imperialism of the people the world over is surging forward irresistibly. the further decline and decay of u.s. imperialism are inevitable.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Do Reading Seriously and Make Revolution Consciously

by

Liu Hung-fu (刘洪夫),
Secretary of the CCP Committee of the Suburban Districts of Ch'angch'un Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1972)

Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and master Marxism." I began to take up books by Marx and Lenin and re-study Chairman Mao's five philosophical works in a planned manner. The more I study the more I realize that in making revolution, we must understand the revolutionary theory. Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers used to raise the Marxist banner in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Only by learning and mastering Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought can we raise the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and consciously execute Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy.

On this point, my understanding became clear gradually after a summing-up of my experiences and lessons in two-line struggle and a few ideological detours.

Why One May Drift Away from the Socialist Road Though His Heart Is Set on It?

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I acted as secretary of the Party committee of the suburban districts of Ch'angch'un municipality. During the great cultural revolution, I was criticized by the revolutionary masses for my implementation of the revisionist line. I said to myself that

in the old society, my father and grandfather hired themselves out as porters for two generations. After liberation, I participated in the revolution, my mind set on dedicating my whole life to it. In my 20-odd working years, I was not free from this or that fault or mistake, but I had no other thought than socialism in my mind. To accuse me of promoting revisionism! I just could not reconcile myself to it.

The masses set forth a large host of facts to show that in the performance of work I had carried out renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and promoted what was represented by "production first," doing a disservice to the revolutionary cause. I admitted to what was held out against me. But why was it that what one carried out in practice proved quite different from what one thought to be?

At first, I could not think straight. Later, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must teach cadres some Marxism, and the more they know the better. This is to say, we must promote Marxism and not revisionism." I came to understand that Marxism must be both understood and promoted, a natural affinity existing between understanding and promotion. To promote Marxism, we must have a real understanding of Marxism. I thus found out the main point of the problem was that I had not understood Marxism and failed to distinguish between what was Marxism and what was revisionism.

I put my heart in the practice of socialism but without a scientific knowledge of socialism. So I wavered in my actions. In 1958, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers came out under the disguise of something "Left" in form but Right in reality and called for the practice of all-people ownership in rural people's communes to wreck the proletarian revolutionary line and policy formulated by Chairman Mao. At that time, I erroneously thought that with "three great transformations" completed and socialism realized, we were in the stage of transition to communism. Therefore, I set my mind to putting the commune under the system of all-people ownership. In the area where I stayed I lost no time expanding the commune-owned economy. As a result, I committed a serious mistake.

Only after studying books by Marx and Lenin and studying Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuous revolution and the theory of development of revolution by stages did I come to understand that the cause of my mistake was that I had failed to understand the reasons why production relations must be geared to the development of productive forces and to understand the difference between socialism and communism. This accounted for my failure to carry out thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. I understood as an inevitable historical development the transition of socialism to communism but without knowing that the socialist society would cover an unusually long historical period and that the realization of communism would call for the thorough elimination of classes and class distinctions and many prerequisites such as a high degree of development of productivity, a high level of communist ideological consciousness on the part of the whole people. I also had failed to understand that it would take a long time for the completion of the transition of collective ownership to all-people ownership, this being an objective law of social development not dictated by people's subjective wishes.

The basic line for the socialist historical period and a series of policies on the rural people's commune at its present stage formulated by Chairman Mao correctly reflect the objective law and give expression to the dialectical-materialistic viewpoint combining the idea of continuous revolution and the theory of development of revolution by stages. The trash "Left" in form but Right in reality advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers is aimed at disturbing and wrecking Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to serve the plot for a capitalist comeback. If we do not have fundamental Marxist principles at our fingertips, we shall take the false for the true and get hoodwinked without being able to carry out consciously Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line.

Here I deeply realize that involved in the practice of socialism is a problem of consciousness and spontaneity. To promote socialism subjectively is to do so only out of a spontaneous wish and not consciously. What does it mean by consciousness? In "Anti-Duhring," Engels pointed out, "Freedom means domination of ourselves and the external world on the basis of knowledge of the necessity of the natural world." Only by knowing the law of the objective external world and basing the struggle for the transformation of the objective world on such knowledge can we gain freedom, or, in other words, consciousness. If spontaneity is unaccompanied by consciousness, our action, no matter how well meant, will be blind. Sometimes, on the surface of things, we are capable of accomplishing certain tasks but only in a blind way without being able to stand a test. Where line struggle reaches a crucial stage problems will crop up. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and understanding the objective law of socialism can we consciously work toward socialism. By getting acquainted with such principles, I know better about the mistakes I committed before the great cultural revolution. I further raise my consciousness in reading and study.

Why Should One Go for Idealism While Constantly Engaged in Practice?

I once harbored a childish idea: For one long occupied with basic-level work and constantly on the move at the lower levels with direct involvement in the practice of the three major revolutionary campaigns, I would be free from idealism. But as I went farther in study, I found such a way of thinking wrong. In my mind idealism did exist and I suffered a lot on that account. For long I occupied myself with rural work and kept in constant contact with the peasants but without acquiring a profound understanding of the peasants. This gave rise to the feeling that though cooperatives were established in the countryside, yet peasants, being what they were, were relatively seriously obsessed with the idea of private ownership. Only by counting on "workpoints" could we arouse their enthusiasm, I thought. Therefore, about the problem of distribution, I for a time followed Liu Shao-ch'i in practicing the line of "workpoints in command." As a result, I failed to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants but on the contrary, helped a spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "workpoints in command," "material incentives," and other counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash. This gave me an education.

By placing myself deep in the midst of reality and the masses, I saw for myself many living deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants with their fervent love for the collective and their selfless devotion to the public. I acquired another kind of understanding. I felt that with the peasants' consciousness enhanced after the great proletarian cultural revolution, I might as well do without "the assessment of workpoints." Guided by such a way of thinking, I let equalitarianism be introduced in working out labor wages. In the spring of 1970, the commune members of a certain brigade handed over manure to the collective on three occasions without asking for remuneration. At an area-wide broadcast meeting, I cited such a practice but without referring to the policy of pay according to labor. Shortly after, I found the commune members in some areas had become less keen on accumulating manure and had applied less manure to the fields. As I had a check at the lower levels, some commune members said, "Whether we hand out manure or not, we can get as many workpoints. It turned out that equalitarianism had dampened the socialist activism of the commune members. Facts showed that in both cases my understanding did not give correct expression to the degree of consciousness of the peasants and was divorced from objective reality. It was a manifestation of idealism in either case.

In real life, there does exist such a state of affairs: Though directly involved in practice day in and day out, we do not necessarily have a correct understanding of reality. Though constantly involved in practice, we are sometimes susceptible to idealism. Of the many underlying causes the most fundamental is that such practice is not guided by revolutionary theory. In the complex objective world, if our eyesight [judgment] fails us, we are liable to subjectivism, one-sidedness and shallowness in observing problems in practice, with phenomena taken as essence and a part as the whole and even the false as the true. If we judge by the results of such a way of observation and draw conclusions, we should lapse into idealism and metaphysics. That I wavered to the Left and to the Right in carrying out the principle, "From each according to his ability, distribution according to labor," was because in practice I lacked Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide. For a time, I noticed only the superficial phenomenon of some backwardness among the peasants without seeing such an essential point as a willingness to follow the socialist road on the part of the broad masses of peasants. After the criticism of "workpoints in command," I further took the action of a part of the peasants as the universal consciousness of the broad masses of peasants. These two kinds of understanding were one-sided. I came to realize that to correctly understand the objective world in the course of practice, we must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and turn blind practice into conscious practice.

Long ago, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out, "For our comrades, we should conduct education in dialectical-materialistic epistemology." But in the past, I did not understand the importance of making a distinction between what was materialism and what was idealism. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, especially after the unfolding of the criticism of revisionism and rectification campaign, idealist transcendentalism peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers was criticized. I associated this with my own experience and lessons in two-line struggle.

Only then did I understand that the struggle between two kinds of epistemology philosophically had hitherto served the struggle between the two lines politically. Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers apply the reactionary idealist epistemology to poison us in a vain attempt to alter the Party's line and policy and realize their vicious goal of restoring capitalism. If we can make no distinction between materialism and idealism and if we do not consciously purge our minds of the idealist spirit, then we will be hoodwinked and deceived, and follow the erroneous line in a muddleheaded fashion.

After finding out the reason why I was touched with idealism while engaged in practice, I began to read and study conscientiously. Assiduously I applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to my practice. Recently, I studied the relevant passages on the principle of socialist distribution in the "Critique of the Gotha Program" and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. I joined other comrades in going to several production brigades to investigate conditions about wages for labor. Guided by the principle, "From each according to his ability and each according to his labor," we made one brigade an experimental unit for workpoint assessment. We set the masses to motion in a penetrating way, vigorously criticized the equalitarian sinister trash peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in connection with distribution, correctly handled the relations between the state and the collective and between the collective and the individual, and worked out new workpoint assessment methods in the light of reality. Politics was doggedly placed in command while rational payment of wages was effected. This gave the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants satisfaction. Labor enthusiasm of the masses of commune members was further aroused.

Why Should We Sometimes Fail To Act Along Marxist Lines After Studying Marxism?

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I for a time followed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "production first." After taking up revolutionary committee work, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul," and criticized revisionism. I also kept reminding myself not to retrace the same old road of "production first." Shortly after the establishment of the revolutionary committee, my knapsack on my back, I headed for a production team for a one-month stay. I kept busy talking about politics everyday without bothering the least about production. Sometimes, I saw obvious problems in production but without giving them attention as I thought my so doing meant placing politics in command. However, after a lapse of time, problems cropped up again. Due to my slackened leadership over production, problems in production were not solved in time.

Why should we after the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought fail to apply it consciously in practice? Chairman Mao teaches, "About Marxist theory, we must be able to master and apply it. The object of mastery entirely lies in application." This is to say that whether we have learned and mastered Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought depends not on how you talk but on how you act. It is easy to memorize some Marxist terms and phrases but not that easy to apply a Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to the solution of practical problems. Why should I who am theoretically

aware of the principles underlying the dialectical-unity relations between politics and economics, have separated politics from economics, revolution from production and set the two in opposition in actual practice? The reason was the bourgeois world outlook asserting itself in my mind. In handling the relations between politics and economics, between revolution and production, I did not doggedly place politics in command or actively tackle production with the needs of the socialist cause in mind. Instead I was motivated by personal considerations and had ideological misgivings. I was afraid of taking up production only to repeat the "production first" mistake. I thought that "politics is a guarantee against every hazard and production is a hazard." Therefore, I steered clear of problems that cropped up in production. Facts show that whether we are capable of linking theory with practice and practicing what we preach after the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought depends mainly on whether we apply it to the remolding of world outlook.

After understanding such a principle, I seriously remolded my world outlook in the process of theoretical study and penetrating practice. In the spring of last year, a gale of a force rarely seen in several decades resulted in a serious loss of earth moisture. Some areas levelled ridges and ditches because of the dryness of land. Cultivation was made rather difficult. Some of the basic-level cadres and people developed the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties. Spring cultivation proceeded at a very slow pace. Under such conditions, I consciously overcame my selfish and impure thoughts and banished my ideological worries. On my own initiative, I committed myself to the production job.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "From the masses and back to the masses," I joined several leading comrades of the district committee in going out of the office to head separately for the first line of production to make investigations and studies and approach the masses for advice and ways and means in vanquishing spring drought and making a good job of spring cultivation. We found that through launching a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, Taip'ing brigade of Hsinglungshan commune aroused the activism of the cadres and the masses in vanquishing spring drought, dry land and other unfavorable factors. Scientific cultivation of plots was undertaken by the brigade in a big way. Spring cultivation proceeded at a fast pace. Quality also improved.

Promptly we summed up the experience of this brigade and called an on-the-spot meeting to popularize its experience. Throughout the district was immediately whipped up an upsurge in spring cultivation and sowing. The pace of spring cultivation throughout the district was double that of past years. The quality of sowing also showed a universal improvement over the preceding year. From practice I have come to understand more deeply that for a leading cadre to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, I must especially tackle the problems in ideology and political line and consciously remold world outlook. This is a fundamental way to raise consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Hearts of Armymen and Civilians in Border Areas Are Linked Together

- Illuminated by the brilliant line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army stationed in the vast coastal and border areas of the motherland firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly by the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly," get together with the people of various nationalities in the border areas, help and learn from one another, maintain close ties with them and fight shoulder to shoulder with them, and make new contributions toward the defense and development of the border areas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

A Political Evening School in Five-Finger Mountain Area

During the "support the government and cherish the people" activities, the commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed in the Five-Finger Mountain area on Hainan Island take the propagating of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and the arming of the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their greatest love for the people and help many Miao-inhabited villages in the Five-Finger Mountain area to set up evening schools for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Among these schools is the political evening school which a special service company of a certain PLA set up in Shihk'ung, a Miao-inhabited village.

Having come to the Five-Finger Mountain area, this special service company was stationed in a place on the bank of a river where Shihk'ung village was on the opposite side. The fighters often went deep into the village to warmly propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought, cultivating deep-seated friendship with the masses of the Miao nationality. One day, fighter Li Shun-chih saw Grandpa Yung-chin and a few poor and lower-middle peasants holding a copy of Chairman Mao's works, looking attentively at the picture of the great leader Chairman Mao on the fly-leaf and saying in excitement: "However tall it may grow, the cotton tree on the Five-Finger Mountain must have roots underneath the ground; however long they may be, the streams on the Five-Finger Mountain must have their source. The Miao people can lead a happy life today wholly because they have Chairman Mao, their savior. How nice it will be if we can read Chairman Mao's books!"

Li Shun-chih reported to the Party branch of the company the wish of the Miao poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party branch decided to run an evening school in Shihk'ung village to help the Miao brothers learn to read Chairman Mao's works. It also designated Li Shun-chih and a few other fighters

as tutors in this evening school. They labored with the commune members in the day time. At night, they helped them learn culture and read Chairman Mao's works. The poor and lower-middle peasants studied ever more enthusiastically. More and more people came to study in the evening school. The former small thatch-roofed hut was already too small to accommodate them. Thereupon, the commanders and fighters of the special service company and the Miao commune members went up the mountain together to gather reeds and fell trees and built a more spacious classroom with them.

For some time in the past when an upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture was touched off in Shihk'ung village, some people of the village came forward, suggesting giving up farmland capital construction and letting the commune members go hunting on the mountain so as to earn a greater income. Upon hearing this, old poor peasant Grandpa Yung-chin felt that this suggestion put farmland capital construction and hunting in the wrong order. Accordingly he called on Hsieh Li-sheng, deputy commander of the special service company, and asked him to talk about this problem in the evening school.

In the school the next evening, Hsieh wrote on the blackboard seven characters, meaning, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and asked Grandpa Yung-chin to tell about what he had learned from this great directive of Chairman Mao's. Grandpa Yung-chin gave an account covering a range of topics from the meaning of reaping more grain for the revolution to the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in advocating "money in command." He said meaningfully: "If we stand at the door of our house, we can only see Shihk'ung village and we have had enough grain. But, if we stand on the Five-Finger Mountain and look at the world as a whole, our contributions are still far from being enough!"

After discussion, the commune members raised their thinking and were more determined in taking the socialist road. Displaying their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, they reclaimed wasteland on the mountain, opened fields, built conservation projects, and expanded the acreage of paddy fields. As a result, grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The evening school is not only a classroom for the Miao poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out the line education, but also a place for the commanders and fighters of the special service company to learn from the masses of the people. Whenever new fighters are recruited, the Party branch of the special service company asks the Miao poor and lower-middle peasants to teach them lessons of class education; whenever it admits a new Party member, it also asks the old poor peasants to tell about their experience in continuing the revolution, so as to help the new Party member solve the problem of joining the Party ideologically.

On one occasion, a group of veteran fighters of the special service company were about to leave for a new post. Upon learning this, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shihk'ung village--in order to show their regard

for the PLA fighters--went up the mountain to pick a few branches of the best quality and made some beautiful shoulder poles. On the night before their departure, the poor and lower-middle peasants prepared a "recall the past sufferings" meal for them. They asked all fighters to come to the evening school and got together with them to recall past sufferings and compare the past conditions with those of the present. They gave the shoulder poles to the veteran fighters who were leaving and encouraged them to take the new load for the revolution and to march forward in broad strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line forever.

Armymen and Civilians on the Grassland Help and Learn from Each Other

The commanders and fighters of the 1st company of a certain PLA unit stationed in the northern borders of the motherland and the Mongol poor and lower-middle herdsmen of E-jen-nao-erh commune help each other and learn from each other. The revolutionary unity between the army and the people is as firm as a rock.

The Party branch of the 1st company often sends cadres and fighters to help the commune's militia improve their military skills. On one occasion when the militia was carrying out firing practice, Wu Li-chi, deputy commander of the 1st company, saw that a militiawoman fired three shots, all missing the target. He lay down in the snow at once and patiently examined and corrected her motions of aiming and triggering, enabling her to master the keypoints of shooting very quickly and score good results in firing practice. On another occasion, a militia detachment was assigned a task of building construction. Because of inexperience, construction did not progress quickly. Upon learning this, Chang Shou-chung, political instructor of the 1st company, immediately led the fighters to the worksite in a hurry and got together with the militiamen to do construction work. They did the work and taught the militiamen simultaneously. They helped the militiamen learn the professional skills. The task was accomplished ahead of schedule.

When the commanders and fighters of the 1st company met with difficulties, the local poor and lower-middle herdsmen and the commune members came eagerly to give help. On one occasion, the 1st company was running a small livestock breeding farm. The poor and lower-middle herdsmen saw that the PLA commanders and fighters were inexperienced in livestock breeding. They came to the farm run by this company and taught the fighters to mate and breed the sheep and also taught them the skills of feeding and grazing. When production was very busy, many of the poor and lower-middle peasants came on their own initiative to the farm to give help. Shown concern and helped by the masses of herdsmen, the 1st company ran its livestock breeding farm with steadily better results.

The commanders and fighters of the 1st company and the local Mongol cadres and masses also learn from each other and help each other ideologically and politically. The political instructor of the company and the secretary of the Party committee of the commune often meet to exchange experience in carrying out education in ideology and political line. The cadres and fighters of

the 1st company often get together with the militiamen and poor and lower-middle herdsmen to study Chairman Mao's works and to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

Last year, a group of new fighters came to this company. The company Party branch specially invited T'u-mu-lo, an old poor herdsman who had suffered bitterly in the old society, to come from the commune to tell about his past sufferings and the happiness in which he now lived, and to give these new fighters class education. After hearing his accusations, the fighters said unanimously that they definitely would follow the example of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, take root in the border areas, defend the border areas and contribute their strength toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Armymen and Civilians on An Isle Unanimously Learn from Tachai

Off the northeast coasts of the motherland, there lies an isle inhabited by compatriots of the Korean nationality. The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed on this isle joined the Korean masses in defending the coast and building the isle, thereby cultivating deep revolutionary friendship.

During the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the brigade Party branch on this isle decided to lead the commune members to fight against heaven and earth and to completely change the outlook of "strong sandstorms and frequent drought" of this isle. This decision won the approval of the majority of the masses. But some people held that "this isle was small and had a small population and it would be difficult to carry out capital construction of farmland and irrigation." The Party branch of the PLA unit stationed on the isle and the Party branch of the production brigade jointly organized a propaganda team comprising the PLA commanders and fighters, the brigade's cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants. This propaganda team went from one household to another, propagandizing Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," vigorously talking about the important meaning of learning from Tachai, and telling about the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai commune members of relying on their own efforts and fighting against hardships. These two Party branches also jointly held a study class which aimed at "establishing a noble will, going all out and constituting unity between the armymen and the civilians in learning from Tachai." They also went deep to carry out ideological mobilization. With the help of the PLA commanders and fighters, a mass movement of learning from Tachai with "harnessing the streams and improving the fields" as the main theme was unfolded enthusiastically on the isle.

Enlarging the reservoir is the first hard battle to change the outlook of this isle. On the worksites, the commanders and fighters only put on thin clothes and were busy loosening the earth with spades and carrying away stones in baskets, and competed with the Korean young men in labor. All of them perspired profusely. A-ma-ni, a Korean, putting a bamboo basket on his head, ran to and fro after the PLA fighters. P'an Wen-ho, leader of the PLA

unit stationed on the isle, and Chiang T'ai-yuan, secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, went to the fore to do the heavy and tiresome jobs. Stripping themselves to the waist and working with big spades, they competed with one another in digging soil. They dug some 200 spadefuls of soil at a stretch.

One night, it was already passed supper time. But the commanders and fighters persevered in their work despite fatigue in order to complete the reservoir at an early date. None of them was willing to go away. The commune members were deeply touched. For fear that the fighters would be overworked, they came forward, snatched the tools from them and forced them to leave for their supper and to rest.

In the past few years, the cadres and fighters of the PLA unit stationed on the isle and the Korean masses worked shoulder to shoulder, enlarging a reservoir, digging a canal exceeding 2,400 meters in length, turning 150 mow of dry land into paddy fields, planting 200,000 trees to form a shelterbelt and wind-break. The sandstorm blowing on the isle was kept out and the disasters of drought and waterlogging were overcome. Last year, the average per-mow output of grain on the whole isle crossed the "Yellow River." On this remote isle, the armymen and the civilians labored arduously, cultivating a beautiful flower of Tachai.

Unite and Fight in Defense of the Border Area

Everywhere on the lofty T'ienshan Mountain are told the touching deeds of the border-defense units fighting in unity with the people of various nationalities.

In a construction worksite in the basin of K'uch'e River, red flags flutter and the sound of songs echoes loudly. The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit in the Sinkiang Military Region and the local people of Uighur, Kazakh, Mongol, Khalkhaz and other nationalities are intensively carrying out construction work.

One day, the sun shone after a shower and there was a revolutionary scene of surging vigor on the worksite. The armymen and the civilians were working happily. Suddenly, Chang Hsiu-sheng, a fighter of a certain unit, discovered that a boulder on a steep slope was about to come rolling down as a result of being loosened by rain, shaken by iron hammers and rock drills, and with the pebbles and sand around it falling continuously. Beneath the boulder, Uighur militiaman Ya-hsun-k'a-t'e-erh was concentrated on his work. The situation was very dangerous.

Chang Hsiu-sheng cried aloud: "Danger. Keep away!" So saying, he dashed forward, disregarding his own safety, and pulled Ya-hsun-k'a-te-erh and another militiaman away from the dangerous spot. Instantly, the big stones around the boulder came crashing down thunderously. An accident was avoided, but the boulder still lay there and the danger had not yet been removed. Ya-hsun-k'a-te-erh took with him a steel drill and bravely ran up the steep slope to remove the danger. But, Chang Hsiu-sheng snatched the steel drill from him

and, without uttering a word, went up the slope. A-wu-sha-wu-t'i, political instructor of the militia company and a Uighur cadre, thought to himself: "The Liberation Army is shouldering the sacred task of defending the motherland. How can I let them to do this dangerous job!" Picking up a steel drill from the ground, he ran swiftly to the boulder. The two of them stood neither side of the boulder and worked together to move the boulder with the steel drills. The boulder moved. A-wu-sha-wu-t'i cried out: "Little Chang, get away quick!" Chang replied immediately: "Don't worry about me. You look out!" With a roar, the boulder rushed down between them and rolled into a stream. The danger was removed. The friendship of comrades-in-arms cultivated in this common struggle joined the armymen and the civilians more closely together. Construction work progressed as if it had wings.

On one occasion, the 3rd company of a certain border-defense unit went to a certain spot to carry out its task. The fighters each carried a load of supplies weighing 40 to 50 catties and set out in high spirits. When the contingent came to a river, the fighters had just taken off their shoes and socks and were about to wade across the river when the people of various nationalities came running. It was found that these people heard that the Liberation Army wanted to wade across the river at this spot and they immediately recalled that the river flowed rapidly here and the water temperature was low and the Liberation Army would invariably meet with many difficulties, so that they chose some strong young men to form a shock team to help the commanders and fighters of the 3rd company cross the river.

Before the fighters could find time to express their gratitude, the young men of the shock team put the heavy loads of supplies on their shoulders and stepped into the rapid stream. Immediately, the people of various nationalities also went into the river, forming a line across the river, preventing the fighters from being washed away by the rapid current. In the mountain area, the air temperature was still very low in July. The snow on the T'ienshan Mountain melted and flowed into the river, making the water piercingly cold. Hsueh Ch'un-en, a new fighter, had just reached the middle of the river when his feet went numb from the cold. A stone carried along by the rapid current hit him on the foot. He slipped and almost fell into the water. I-man-erh-a-mu-t'i, a Uighur Communist, dashed forward to give him support, took over his load and forged ahead hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with him.

With the help of the revolutionary masses of various nationalities, the 3rd company successfully crossed the river and triumphantly accomplished its task.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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Army and Local Cadres in Northeast China City Work in Close Unity

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 31, 1972)

leading cadres at all levels in shenyang municipality, including cadres from the army and local cadres, have strengthened their revolutionary unity in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. acting as comrades-in-arms, they have helped and learned from each other in work. they follow the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "the army cadres must help the local cadres, and vice versa."

army and local cadres were elected into the leading bodies at various levels during the great proletarian cultural revolution in accordance with chairman mao's principle of a revolutionary three-in-one combination.

chairman mao's great instruction made public at the turn of the year "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country" inspired them to make further efforts to help and learn from each other. they consider this as vital to carrying forward the glorious tradition of the party and army and to implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

army and local cadres often exchange experience in revolutionizing their thinking, and solicit one another's opinions. they also consult representatives of the revolutionary masses on the leading bodies. they pledge that under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they will modestly learn from each other's strong point, sincerely help each other and unite to make new contributions in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

following chairman mao's teaching "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything", the leading army and local cadres at all levels pay great attention to learning from each other effective ways to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies so as to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in the light of their work. many army cadres now doing civilian work learn modestly from experienced local cadres. they together study and sum up the experience in the struggle between the two lines in their localities and units so as to turn their personal experience into assets for all.

veteran cadre li hua-min is the deputy secretary of the communist party committee of the shenyang grain bureau, and army cadre lin yu-chun is the secretary. they often go to work at the grassroots level together. li hua-min for a time neglected study for he thought he had enough practical experience to handle his work. lin yu-chun helped him overcome complacency and empiricism and diligently study revolutionary theory.

army cadre fan hung-kuei, who is now party committee secretary of the shenyang tungfangnung grocery store, at first lacked experience in the struggle between the

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two lines in commerce. li feng-tien, a cadre who had worked there for years, drew on his own experience to explain the history of the struggle between the two lines in the store and its present manifestations and together they studied chairman mao's teachings on economic work. this enabled fan hung-kuei to know how to do his work well in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line and this strengthened the party committee's leadership over economic work.

together the local and army cadres have developed a revolutionary style of work to ensure the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

army cadre wu feng-heng was elected deputy secretary of the party committee of the shenyang transformer plant. he showed high revolutionary enthusiasm, but did not know much about industrial production. local cadre chang hsing-fu, deputy secretary of the plant party committee in charge of production, helped him grasp the laws of industrial production and combine revolutionary drive with scientific approach.

ma yu-chi, deputy party committee secretary of the shenyang motor car gear factory, put forward a plan for building a new workshop on the basis of his old experience. the workers said it did not conform with the principle of self-reliance. army cadre liang mao-tsai, party committee secretary of the factory, studied chairman mao's related teachings with him. they went among the masses to make investigations and study and invited veteran workers to a meeting of the party committee to air their views. through the study of chairman mao's works and with the help of the workers, the deputy party committee secretary received a profound education and raised his consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. he revised the plan and has improved his style of work.

many of the local and army cadres are veteran comrades who have been in the revolution for dozens of years, while others are new cadres who have just taken up leading posts. learning from the new cadres modestly, the veteran cadres, both local and from the army, care for, educate and help the new cadres and take this as their duty. the veteran cadres encourage the new cadres to work boldly and support and guide them in practice so that they will be tempered and become more capable. in the shenyang textile equipment plant, party committee secretary chao hsiang-chiu, who is a veteran cadre, helped deputy party committee secretary wu shao-nan from the army study the party's policies and the plant's work. in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the rules and regulations of the plant were examined in order to revise irrational ones. chao hsiang-chiu told him the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant and this enabled him to distinguish between revisionist rules and regulations which clamped down on the workers' initiative and those needed in running a socialist enterprise.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

RURAL COMMERCE

Insight Acquired in Directing Rural Commerce

by

Li Nung, secretary, Toushan commune Party committee,
Taishan hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

The strengthening of Party leadership over rural commerce is the key to the satisfactory running of rural commerce. Previously, agriculture was concerned with farm work and commerce with commercial work, and there was no coordination between agriculture and commerce. Now, agriculture and commerce are interwoven as strands of rope and carry out their work around the central task of the Party committee, as a result of the centralized leadership, centralized arrangement, centralized command, and centralized action in the commune Party committee. After receiving production tasks from the Party committee, the commercial department actively gives support to production teams, promoting the realization of production plans. The production teams also actively arouse the masses to fulfill the state's purchase tasks. Thus the Party committee can perform its work well, and various kinds of production can also be developed incessantly.

In spite of the unprecedented natural disasters of waterlogging, drought, and insect pests in the past two years, our commune again reaped bumper harvests in agricultural production. Last year's grain output increased by 24,000 piculs over the highest output of 1969. The development of multiple undertakings was also made at a rapid rate. The sugar-cane output totalled 9,000 tons, doubling that of 1969. Previously, they had to depend on other places for supplies of jute, medicinal herbs, vegetables and fruits, but now they have made greater progress with these products. With support given by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the fulfillment of commercial purchasing and sales plans was quite satisfactory. Last year, the commune fulfilled the entire grain purchase and requisitioning target ahead of schedule. In the first eleven months of 1971, the purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products increased by 10.6 percent, and the net value of sales increased by 11 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1969.

These facts made us realize that rural commercial work is an indispensable part of the rural economy, and the commune Party committee should lead rural commerce well in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to make commerce play a still better role in giving support to agriculture and in consolidating the socialist economy of the rural areas.

Over the past two years, our commune Party committee has mainly grasped the following undertakings to strengthen leadership over rural commerce:

(1) Commercial work is included in the conference agenda of the commune Party committee. In the seven sectors of industry, agriculture, commerce, education, military and governmental services, and party work, the Party is the leader over all of them. Rural commerce is the "logistical department" of agricultural production, and success or failure in this work directly leads to success or failure in the work of the Party committee's grasping of revolution and promotion of production. Our commune Party committee appointed a standing committee member to be specially responsible for commerce, submitting all important commercial problems to the Party committee for study and solution. The Party committee arranges agricultural work simultaneously with the arrangement of commercial work, makes a check-up and summing-up of agricultural work simultaneously with the check-up and summing-up of commercial work. Thus, they insure the Party committee's centralized leadership over rural commerce from the aspects of ideology, organization and work operation. This not only enables the Party committee to attach importance to rural commercial work, but also enables the commercial staff and workers to be constantly concerned with the Party's central undertakings, so that they can make contributionsto the three rural revolutions under the leadership of the Party committee.

(2) Political leadership and education in lines and policies are grasped. The commune Party committee constantly assists the commercial department to carry out education of its staff and workers concerning ideology and political line, assists them in ceaselessly raising consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthening the regard for policy, and further and thoroughly implementing the general guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply." Through study and practice, the masses of staff and workers were able to shift their standpoint to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, making an effoft to meet the masses' urgent needs, and to anticipate the masses' needs.

(3) The poor and lower-middle peasants are relied on in running rural commerce. Our commune has 83 commercial points, scattered about in the broad rural areas and market towns. If we had to rely on the members of the commune Party committee to tour them, then we might not succeed. In the course of unfolding the campaign of "one-strike and three-oppose," we boldly aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants, and assisted the commercial department to set off class struggle at a fast speed. This helped us to realize that the poor and lower-middle peasants were the most familiar with rural class struggle and had the best understanding of the commercial staff and workers. In order to direct rural commerce well, the Party committee must fully rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(4) The viewpoint of the over-all situation is strengthened. In the course of strengthening the leadership over rural commerce, the commune Party committee has to pay particular attention to the strengthening of the viewpoint of the over-all situation, and raise their vigilance against the practice of departmentalism. We have all along looked on rural commerce as a sector of the entire construction front of the national economy. We strictly abide by the commercial policy and financial and economic systems of the Party and the state, and never make our own decisions regarding the

use of personnel and the distribution of supplies. We resolutely implement state plans, actively fulfill the production tasks, purchase tasks and allocation plans made by the state. As for important questions regarding commercial work, we attentively respect the views of the upper-level commercial departments in order to promote the leadership role of the responsible departments in a better way.

* * *

Commercial Departments Must Consciously Obey Party Leadership

by

Party Branch of Shihtou Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Junghsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

In the seven sectors of industry, agriculture, commerce, education, armed forces, governmental service, and party work, the Party takes the lead over all of them. In the course of practice, we profoundly realize that only by consciously accepting Party leadership can commercial departments thoroughly implement the Party's lines and policies in a better way and run socialist commerce well.

Previously, a number of leadership members of our Party branch came under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "single-line leadership" of political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They one-sidedly emphasized the special characteristics of commercial work, had insufficient consciousness in accepting the centralized leadership of the Party, thus failing to fulfill their tasks well.

Subsequently, one event gave us a profound education. In the spring of 1970, the commune Party committee aroused the masses to run paper pulp mills to exploit local resources and to increase the collective income, and ordered us to send some cadres to direct paper pulp production at production teams. At that time, we did not send down anyone, excusing our inaction by saying that our work was too busy and paper pulp production did not fall into the scope of our business. The masses set up five small paper pulp mills, but four of them produced paper pulp of inferior quality. The commercial departments refused to purchase their goods and they had to give up production.

Later, we acted according to the Party's suggestion, sent people to the one paper pulp mill which remained in operation in order to sum up experience. They joined the masses to study and tackle technical problems, and raised the quality of the paper pulp produced. The commune Party committee popularized this mill's experience, enabling the small paper pulp mills of the whole commune to make rapid progress.

Henceforth, we realized that only by consciously obeying the centralized leadership of the Party could commercial departments put their work under the leadership of the Party committee, have a correct orientation, correctly handle the relationship between industry and commerce and between agriculture and commerce, forge a closer link with the masses, and play a better role in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

After making incessant study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and criticizing and repudiating such trash as "single-line leadership," we gradually carried out these activities: regularly making a work report to the

commune Party committee, seeking instructions from the Party committee regarding important questions; conscientiously implementing decisions made by the Party committee; subordinating work of the department to the central tasks of the Party committee; and subordinating local needs to the needs of the state's plans.

In the spring of last year, the commune Party committee ordered us to make timely shipments of sugar-cane seeds to supply the rural areas in accordance with the hsien Party committee's decision to energetically develop sugar-cane production. Knowing that this job would require us to exert great efforts, we actively fulfilled the task, resulting in a large increase in the commune's sugar-cane output and in an increase in the state's requisitioning of sugar. Before last fall, the commune Party committee decided to undertake farm capital construction centering round land reclamation and farm construction. We promptly supplied various kinds of farm tools that were suitable to the mountainous areas, making our commercial department's contribution to the commune's creation of 2,000 mow of farm fields.

The combination of commercial work with the central tasks not only promotes the production development, but ceaselessly raises the line consciousness on the part of the staff and workers, enabling them to further understand the guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply" in order to concretely realize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We persevered in giving support to agricultural production, resolutely implemented the Party's commercial policy, ceaselessly carried out line education, more consciously accepted the centralized leadership of the Party. In the whole of last year, our fulfillment of commercial tasks was better than 1970, with an increase of 24 percent in the total value of purchases, and an increase of 21 percent in the total value of sales.

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Ceaselessly Raise Rural Commercial Personnel's Line Consciousness

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

There was a commercial unit in Ala district of Fenghuang hsien, Hunan Province, which previously failed to serve agricultural production and the poor and lower-middle peasants well due to some leadership members' prolonged submission to the influence of "business first" and "profit in command." With a view to assisting this unit to rectify the orientation of business management, the Ala district Party committee reinforced this unit's backbone several times, and made a readjustment in the leadership squad. However, the personnel changes failed to transform the backward features.

The district Party committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "A party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the consolidation of organization in order to lead revolution to win victories," and realized that Party leadership over rural commercial work was mainly leadership over lines, guidelines and policies. It was necessary for the Party committee to reinforce the commercial department's backbone strength, but it was more important to raise the consciousness of the members of the leadership squads and the masses of staff and workers in line struggle so as to make a clear distinction between what was Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and what was the revisionist line of political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The Ala district Party committee was enlightened by this event. It organized the commercial staff and workers to make conscientious reading and studying with reference to problems of the two directions that existed in the commercial department, and penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, thus scoring good achievement.

First, the committee organized the commercial staff and workers to study Chairman Mao's thesis on the relationship between production and circulation, and to make it clear whether socialist rural commerce should solely engage in buying and selling, or should place emphasis on serving the poor and lower-middle peasants in developing production. This further assisted the commercial staff and workers to establish the mentality of rendering service to agriculture.

One spring, the district Party committee requested the commercial department to supply 800,000 catties of phosphatic fertilizer to meet the needs of agricultural development. However, some comrades in the commercial department thought that the supply of phosphatic fertilizer "was not worth the effort due to the low margin of profit," and they were reluctant to carry out this transaction.

How should this problem be tackled? The district Party committee aroused the staff and workers of the commercial department to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply." They carried out education of everyone about the changes which took place in production and in commercial work due to the large amount of phosphatic fertilizer business

done by the Huangho branch sales unit. The Huangho branch sales unit did the highest amount of phosphatic fertilizer business in the whole district.

After the application of a large quantity of phosphatic fertilizer and the adoption of other measures, the commune in which the branch sales unit was located increased its grain output by 24 percent; and the branch sales unit increased its value of commodity sales and its value of purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products by 2.7 times and 53 percent respectively. This fact helped the commercial staff and workers to realize that only by developing agricultural production would it be possible to have prosperous rural commerce.

After understanding was raised, members of the district Party committee also increased their consciousness in making commercial work serve agricultural production. In that year, commercial departments in the whole district proceeded to other places to actively organize commodity supply sources, and shipped in 1.2 million catties of phosphatic fertilizer. For the purpose of supplying phosphatic fertilizer to the commune members and making timely application to crop production, they set up 120 phosphatic fertilizer supply points along the highway. They adopted the method of making direct unloading from the vehicles, carrying out on-the-spot weighing, and accounting at the houses of the consumers for the convenience of the commune member masses, and saving nearly 10,000 man-days for fertilizer-transporting for the production teams.

Second, leading members organized the commercial staff and workers to study Chairman Mao's theses regarding the fulfillment of economic tasks and the implementation of Party policies in economic work. They made a clear distinction between doing things according to their wishes and doing things in accordance with policy, thus assisting the commercial staff and workers to implement Party policies conscientiously.

In the course of practice, the district Party committee realized that commercial work had a strong and characteristic policy nature. Whether or not the commercial department fully implements Party policies in economic work regarding prices, the exchange of industrial and agricultural products, and rewarding people who sell more products, have very important bearings on the question of whether or not they can further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, promote the development of socialist agricultural production, and consolidate the collective economy of communes and brigades. Therefore, the district Party committee regarded policy education for the commercial staff and workers as an important content of line education.

To deal with the situation in which some people of the commercial department had used perception to substitute for policy, their one-sided emphasis on fulfilling tasks without conscientiously implementing policies, they assisted the commercial department in holding three sessions of policy study classes successively, and in carrying out two check-ups of the situation of policy implementation. A comparison between the bad results created in individual localities due to failure to implement policies and the thriving commercial work of other localities due to implementation of policies enabled the staff

and workers to understand the relationship between policies and lines, and the relationship between the fulfillment of tasks and the implementation of policies. To understand various policies of economic work formulated by the Party is a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in economic work, and is an assurance toward making a good job of commercial work, and it should not be overlooked.

There was a purchasing agent of Chatien Supply and Marketing Cooperative who used to implement the policy of rewarding people who sold large amounts of major products such as ramie, but failed to implement this policy when purchasing small subsidiary products. After the education in strengthening the concept of policy, he immediately examined his failures in implementing the reward policy, and went to various teams to pay the arrears, even though the amount was as small as half-a-catty or one catty. This district previously failed to make a good job in the purchase of cotton through fixed grading and reward to sellers, affecting the production teams' enthusiasm for growing cotton. Last year it relentlessly grasped the strengthening of education in the concept of policy, implemented the policy of purchase at fixed grades, greatly arousing the production teams' incentive in growing cotton. Their sown acreage was increased by 46 percent over that of 1970, and they overfulfilled the state task.

- Our Correspondent

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Strengthen Party Leadership Over Rural Commercial Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1972)

Since 1970, the Peipiao hsien Party committee in Liaoning Province has strengthened leadership over rural commerce, and the commercial work of the hsien has further implemented Chairman Mao's guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply," contributing to the support of agriculture.

Put Rural Commerce into the Orbit of "Taking Agriculture As the Foundation"

At the outset, some comrades considered that the hsien's emphasis was to undertake agriculture, that failures to undertake agriculture well would create big problems, and that whether or not to undertake commercial work well would not affect the over-all situation. In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the hsien Party committee analyzed this idea and regarded it as one-sided. As far as the hsien's work emphasis is concerned, we naturally should place the principal strength on agriculture, and should also properly grasp rural commercial work, which is closely related to agriculture, simultaneously with the grasping of agriculture. For example, the undertaking by local communes and brigades for agricultural mechanization would require the commercial department to do a good job in tackling the problem of supplying and exchanging farm machines and tools.

Peipiao hsien had been slow in developing agricultural mechanization before 1969, and one of the reasons for this was due to the failure of commercial work to meet the needs of agricultural development. With a view to further tackling the problem of understanding of all, the leadership members of the hsien Party committee first of all penetrated into the basic level to sum up experience of some advanced units. These units' common experience was the Party committees' strengthening of leadership over commercial work and the correct handling of the relationship between agriculture and commerce in order to enable commercial work to meet the needs of agricultural development and to promote agricultural production to make greater progress.

Through these investigations and practice, Peipiao hsien Party committee realized further that the entire national economy took "agriculture as the foundation, and industry as the leading factor," that commercial work was a tie to link up the two; and that a successful grasp of commercial work would promote the development of socialist agriculture and industry so as to further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, whether or not the hsien Party committee and the commune Party committees grasped the rural commercial work was by no means a matter that "has no bearing on the over-all situation" but was an important task relating to the question of whether or not agricultural production could be grasped well.

What was to be grasped after the problem of understanding was tackled? At first, comrades of the hsien Party committee sought to place emphasis

on improving supply work, and the masses criticized this as "a failure to grasp the key point." Some comrades again failed to understand clearly, asserting that the service attitude had been improved, business hours had been extended, and delivery of goods to the rural areas had been maintained, so they became satisfied with the results and thought that nothing else should be grasped.

Subsequently, their views were widened after summing up the experience of Lungtan Supply and Marketing Cooperative. This cooperative once merely devoted its effort to the shop's "three foot area behind the door," causing the poor and lower-middle peasants to put forth criticism. So they left the shop, canvassed the masses' opinions, and devoted the major portion of their work to assisting the communes and brigades in developing agricultural and sideline production. For example, the supply and marketing cooperative gave assistance to exchanging pig supplies and to setting up factories for making saccharified pig feed in order to raise more pigs and accumulate more manure. When the production teams in out-of-the-way areas were having difficulties in repairing small farm tools, the supply and marketing cooperative set up small furnaces and started mobile service activities to assist the commune members in repairing farm tools. These methods were welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The hsien Party committee grasped this typical model of Lungtan Supply and Marketing Cooperative, put forward the topic of "What should commerce do after the emergence of a new upsurge in agricultural production" and organized the masses of commercial staff and workers to hold discussions. They all put forth questions, looked for causes of problems, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, further eliminated the remaining pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and raised the cadres' and the masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. This caused everyone to realize that they had to put their work into the orbit of "taking agriculture as the foundation" in order to do a good job of rural commercial work.

Strengthen Investigation and Research, Understand the Needs of Agricultural Production

In the course of grasping rural commercial work, Peipiao hsien Party committee also discovered that some people of the commercial department had failed to understand the actual situation of agricultural production and to have a clear picture of agricultural needs as a result of the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past. This created another problem: It was not enough to merely have a desire to aid agriculture and it was necessary to understand the actual needs of agricultural production.

How should this problem be tackled? The hsien Party committee decided to send commercial staff and workers one after another to make investigations and research in rural production teams. They should proceed from the actual needs of agricultural production and of the poor and lower-middle peasants in

order to do a good job of aiding agriculture. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee, commercial staff and workers went to 363 production teams in the hsien to make investigations in 1970, and 385 production teams in 1971. Thus, they gradually changed the situation in which they failed to understand rural needs and supplied the wrong commodities.

Through investigation and research, the commercial department gained a clear understanding of past and present conditions in the rural areas, from production to distribution, and from products to resources. This not only enabled the commercial workers to make progress in giving support to agriculture but also enabled them to receive education incessantly in the course of making investigation and research, and to incessantly overcome subjectivism.

Due to failure to understand the situation, Tangkou Supply and Marketing Cooperative did not deal in water-wheels. After sending personnel to give support to agriculture at Laolingkou production team, leaders of the cooperative changed their business method. Laolingkou production team relied on native wells and water-wheels to achieve the goal of cultivating one mow of land by each person that would guarantee a good harvest despite drought and waterlogging, opening up a path for water conservation work in the mountainous areas of the locality. On the basis of Laolingkou's experience, the supply and marketing cooperative decided to energetically deal in "Liberation" brand water-wheels, making delivery to the teams, undertaking installation and repair work, effectively giving support to the commune's farm and water conservation construction. In the summer season of 1971 for resisting drought alone, they sold 87 units of water-wheels and 5,280 pieces of accessories, receiving praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Suit the Masses' Convenience, Serve Agricultural Production in a Better Way

With a view to enabling the hsien's commercial work to still better serve agricultural production, the hsien Party committee has also assisted the commercial department to adopt a number of concrete measures.

(1) Previously, the commercial department emphasized supply and neglected production and few people bothered to promote local production. To cope with this situation, the hsien Party committee popularized the experience of Tungkuanyingtzu Supply and Marketing Cooperative. The comrades of this cooperative designated a number of people to grasp daily purchase and marketing business in an organized and planned way, and arranged a number of people to assist the communes and brigades in developing agricultural and sideline production, achieving good results.

After studying the experience of Tungkuanyingtzu Supply and Marketing Cooperative, every unit of the commercial department in the hsien sets up a "production squad," every live pig purchasing station assigns personnel to grasp live pig production, every pharmaceutical sales unit assigns personnel to grasp the gathering and planting of medicinal herbs, and every sundry goods

business unit assigns persons to grasp the production of native and subsidiary products. Thus they have changed the situation in which commercial work refrained from engaging in production work.

(2) The commercial department grasps key problems in giving support to production, initiates actions in which members take part personally in practice, and gropes for solutions to various problems. Take live pig production for example. The locality lacked a pig supply, the supply of food was scarce, and there were numerous pig diseases. To tackle these problems, the commercial department has set up piglet breeding farms to energetically breed fine species that are suitable to local climate, supplied the poor and lower-middle peasants with yeast for preparing saccharified pig-feed, and experimented with native medical prescriptions for treating various kinds of pig diseases, effectively promoting the whole commune's pig breeding industry.

(3) The commercial department energetically makes repairs of old supplies and utilizes waste materials to make multi-purpose utilization in order to suit the masses' convenience and to reduce agricultural production costs. The products turned out by the commercial department for supporting agriculture are both effective and cheap. For example, the hsien Cotton and Bast Fiber Company used to have a half-year busy season and a half-year slack season. So the commercial workers utilize the equipment and manpower during the slack season to set up a ball-bearing factory, using scrap steel products to manufacture three kinds of ball bearings that are urgently needed in the rural areas. Many commercial basic-level units have set up mobile service teams to strengthen the maintenance and repairing capacity for small farm machines and tools, thus reducing the production teams' expenditures and promoting the development of agricultural production.

- Reporting Unit of Peipiao Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Liaoning

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Shanghai Pneumatic Tool Plant Makes Technical Innovations

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 31, 1972)

with the 100 or so technical innovations made last year, the shanghai pneumatic tool plant with a staff of 300 workers was able to double its 1971 rock drill output compared with the 1970 figure.

the plant was set up in 1956 to manufacture mud pumps. guided by chairman mao's general line for building socialism, the workers and technicians made high-precision rock dirlls in 1959. after that they increased output and improved quality of the products year by year. the success was particularly marked during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

more mining equipment is needed as china's mining industry grows. the production quota assigned to the plant last year was two times that of the previous year. some people were daunted, because output in 1970 had been 2.3 times the 1969 figure. the plant party branch organized the cadres to study chairman mao's great teachings "the masses are the real heroes" and "the masses have boundless creative power." they recalled how mass movements helped expand the plant over the past dozen years, and become confident. the cadres went to the shops and work teams to speak of the significance of increasing output to support the mining industry. they worked out measures with the workers to raise production. the workers were inspired when they saw a documentary film "hungchi canal" which shows the poor and lower-middle peasants of linhsien county in honan province cutting through mountains to lead in river water with simple tools. this steeled their resolve to overcome difficulties to produce more rock drills.

the plant party branch touched off a mass technical innovations campaign. the worker-cadre-technician group of the metal working shop improved existing equipment to raise efficiency. drawing on the good points of chucks of various types, lathe turners made a simple, easy-to-handle device to eliminate crude manual methods. milling machine operators broke away with old conventions and made a new cutter that raised speed elevenfold. workers of the forging team used chairman mao's philosophic thinking to sum up their experience and reduced 7 work processes to only one for processing a polygonal part of the drill. 80 per cent of the plant's lathes and grinding and milling machines have adopted new techniques. as a result, daily output rose.

the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in making new equipment by themselves to automate production. a drill for making a 200 mm deep hole on a cylinder had to be operated by hand in the past. workers devised a special automatic machine to make the deep holes. without resting on their laurels, they went on making a fluidic deep hole drilling machine, a power-operated multi-spindle drill, an automatic sandblast machine and other equipment to replace manual operation. though lacking in knowledge about mechanical engineering and chemistry,

carpenters spent half a month in working out a new plastic forming machine to fulfil in a single day a quota which previously would take four months.

workers proposed improving the rock drill. leading cadres went to workshops to support their initiative. a simple pneumatic rock drill was devised which has 40 per cent less parts compared with the old one. the weight is reduced by five kilogrammes and drilling efficiency rises by 150 per cent. the plant fulfilled its 1971 production task five days ahead of schedule.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of Central China Multi-National Hsien Unite to Make Farming Achievements

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 31, 1972)

the chengpu miao autonomous county in central china's hunan province had its best harvest in history last year, total grain output being more than 20 per cent above 1970's. the acreage afforested increased 8 times and the stock of pigs was 34 per cent over that of the previous year.

all this resulted from the joint efforts of the people of all nationalities who united as one in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the mountainous chengpu miao autonomous county has inhabitants of more than ten nationalities, including miao, yao, li, hui and han.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought profound changes in their ideology. they made a special study of chairman mao's teachings "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause" and "unite to win still greater victories". multi-national unity in the county and in the leading bodies at all levels in particular has been consolidated and strengthened.

after the county communist party committee was established in the winter of 1970, the leading members went to visit veteran revolutionaries. they asked them to relate how the workers and peasants red army, who marched through the area during the long march, developed their unity for struggle. they reviewed and studied the historical experience of the chinese revolution. this raised their determination to strengthen centralized party leadership, consolidate revolutionary unity and build chengpu county still better.

the leading members seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and studied chairman mao's works in connection with their ideological remoulding. they

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used the viewpoint of dialectical and historical materialism to guide revolutionary practice and promote the mass movement to learn from tachai. they went to the grass-roots levels to make investigations and solved a number of problems in farm production.

many poor and lower-middle peasants suggested that the acreage of double crop rice be expanded to raise the grain yield per unit. but some persons considered this difficult because the water in the high mountains was cold. in order to arrive at ideological unity, leading members of the county party committee went to various places to hold discussions with the cadres and masses to collect their opinions. they carefully summed up the experience in planting double crop rice under varying conditions of 11 production brigades and 35 teams. this was an education to the cadres who came to understand that if initiative was shown and the laws of nature grasped, such rice could be grown in most of the county. the county party committee then made a decision to expand the acreage from 1,000 to 6,000 hectares. the county had a good harvest last year in the mountains, on hills and on the plain.

the party organizations at various levels learned from practice that class struggle is the key link for strengthening unity within the party and among the people. they criticized great han chauvinism, the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and other fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. under the leadership of the county party committee, the party members and multi-national population systematically studied party policies and chairman mao's teachings and struggled hard against a handful of class enemies who tried to sabotage revolutionary unity. they strengthened their unity and deepened the movement to learn from tachai.

the pengtung production brigade has poor and lower-middle peasants of miao, yao and hui, who live in the hills. they made joint efforts with the peasants of han nationality who live by the river at the foot of the hills to build water conservancy projects. a counter-revolutionary, who had serve as head of one hundred households under the reactionary kuomintang rule, tried to stir up trouble, saying "the miaos and hans have never been one family since ancient times".

on hearing of this, the peasants remembered chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and carried out revolutionary mass criticism. a miao peasant said: "we poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities suffered at the hands of the same oppressors before liberation. all landlords and counter-revolutionaries are wolves. our great leader chairman mao liberated the poor and made us masters of our destiny. class enemies want to sow discord among the nationalities. we must heighten our vigilance and prevent this." the revolutionary mass criticism smashed the enemy's schemes and aroused the commune members to greater enthusiasm. after three months of joint effort, they completed the dyke and named it "unity dyke".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

General Secretary of Chilean M.P.U.A. Gives Report in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1972)

"with the development of the revolutionary situation and the awakening of the people, u.s. imperialism has found it increasingly difficult to commit aggression against and enslave the people of other countries."

jose rodrigo ambrosio, general secretary of the chilean movement of the people's united action, said this in a report here this afternoon.

he pointed out: "the revolutionary forces of the chilean people and other latin american people are becoming more and more vigorous in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. the chilean government and people have adopted a series of progressive measures to oppose the u.s. imperialist aggression and exploitation, including nationalizing copper, iron and coal mines grabbed by u.s. imperialism and those monopoly enterprises run by other imperialists." with great joy he stressed the fact that the current struggle waged by latin american countries to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea has enjoyed support of their people and the people of the rest of the world.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association. present was carlos alberto portales, member of the international commission of the national direction of the m.p.u.a.

general secretary ambrosio gave a detailed account of the achievements won by the chilean government and people in the past year under the leadership of president salvador allende in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in developing national economy and in protecting the resources in their 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. he also reviewed the fighting course of the chilean people in opposing imperialism and colonialism, u.s. imperialism in particular.

the general secretary spoke warmly of the militant friendship between the people of chile and china. he thanked the chinese government and people for their sympathy to and support for the chilean government and people in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of the two countries would constantly develop.

speaking of the restoration to the people's republic of china of its lawful seat in the united nations, the general secretary described this event as a bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialist policy of isolating china and as a victory for the struggle of the chinese people and the people all over the world.

the report was warmly applauded.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, also spoke at the meeting. he sincerely thanked the speaker for his report and paid a warm tribute to the achievements won by the chilean government and people under the leadership of president salvador allende in safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty and in building their country. he said that though china and chile are separated by an ocean, the two peoples are closely linked by their common struggle and the traditional friendship between them. he said that the chinese people firmly support the chilean people in all their just, patriotic struggles against u.s. imperialism. "the chinese people sincerely wish the chilean people still greater victories in forthcoming struggles", he said.

present at the meeting were ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of organizations concerned including chen ten-po, hsueh tuan, ma chia-chun, tao ta-chao, lin chen and yeh shin-chun.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Films Shown Publicly for First Time in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 29, 1972)

the chinese films "the red detachment of women" and "tunnel warfare" have been shown alternately at the studio saint severin here since january 26.

the two chinese films were warmly received by the french audience. many saw two showings of "tunnel warfare" when it was screened on january 26 and 28. a number of young people praised the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people in persisting in the war of resistance against japanese aggression and in people's war, as reflected in "tunnel warfare". "the red detachment of women" had ten showings on january 27 and 29, and the house was full every time.

many french newspapers and magazines carried articles welcoming the first showing of these chinese films in paris. on january 27, two pages of "le monde" were filled with statements, articles and reviews welcoming the showing of the films in paris, including a statement of joris ivens, well-known dutch film director, praising the revolutionary changes in chinese films in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in an article commenting on the chinese films, "le monde" said, "all for the people, all for the revolution, ... this revolutionary heroism endows the people's republic (of china) with the recognized virtue of collectivism."

Official Delegation of Foreign Affairs Commission of National Assembly of France Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 31, 1972)

the official delegation of the foreign affairs commission of the national assembly of france led by jean de broglie, chairman of the commission, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here on january 29 for a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam via nanning. some members of the delegation left for home via hongkong.

seeing the guests off were pai ping, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang po-chuan, han tsung-hu, chen lei and chen pin.

wu fan-wu, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the distinguished french guests to nanning from kwangchow.

present to see the delegation off was philippe petit, second secretary of the french embassy in peking, who accompanied the delegation on its visit to kwangchow.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow by air from shanghai on january 27 and was feted in the evening at a banquet given by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, and visited schools, factories and a people's commune. they also toured the tsunghua hot spring and went sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "It Is Impermissible to Legalize India's Invasion and Occupation of East Pakistan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1972)

"people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "it is impermissible to legalize india's invasion and occupation of east pakistan" which reads as follows:

after having dispatched troops to invade and occupy east pakistan and imposed "bangla desh" on pakistan at the point of the bayonet with the encouragement and support of soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the indian government is making a great outcry that "bangla desh" has become a "reality". echoing the indian reactionaries, soviet revisionism has tried hard to advertize that the situation in east pakistan is "returning to normal". this is followed by the announcement by the soviet government of its recognition of "bangla desh" in accordance with the so-called "principle of national self-determination". these assertions of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and indian expansionism are typical arguments to legalize aggression.

what a "fait accompli" is the so-called "bangla desh" after all? the whole world can see that it is created by the indian government through naked aggression and subversion and with the support of soviet revisionism. by brandishing the signboard of so-called support to "national self-determination", soviet revisionism cannot cover up in the least the essence of the issue. pakistan is a sovereign state and the national question in it is the affairs of the pakistan people themselves. it should and can only be solved by the pakistan people themselves and brooks no interference by any foreign country. a pakistan leader once said that the pakistan government had made blunders and terrible blunders indeed in the past in handling the question of east pakistan. but this can only be solved too by pakistan itself. it does not mean that soviet revisionism is allowed to support india in dispatching troops to occupy east pakistan and impose a so-called solution on pakistan by force from outside. if "self-determination" is permitted, then there is no need to dispatch troops; since troops have been dispatched, then there is no self-determination. what soviet revisionism has practised is not national self-determination at all, but national determination by others. it is precisely a crude encroachment on the principle of national self-determination.

today many countries in the world have their national question. according to the logic of soviet revisionism and indian expansionism, does it mean that any foreign country can send troops to introduce from outside a "government" of "national self-determination" created by it into any place where national question exists? in that case, will not armed intervention and aggressive wars occur everywhere in the world? how then can there be national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity for all countries of the world?

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how then can there be national self-determination with no foreign interference?

if the logic of soviet revisionism and indian expansionism were tenable, then couldn't india, which invaded and occupied east pakistan by making use of the so-called "national question", aggress and subvert other countries on the same or a similar pretext? more than ten years ago, the indian reactionaries engineered a counter-revolutionary rebellion in china's tibet and created a so-called question of "tibetan refugees" after coercing tens of thousands of inhabitants of tibet into going to india. they have since used this as a pretext for carrying out subversive activities against china's tibet. the indian reactionaries recently unleashed dalai, chieftain of the tibetan rebels, to make an outcry about "restoring" to tibet its "independence" and "freedom". this laid bare once again the ambition of indian expansionism to carve off tibet from china.

national oppression does not exist at all in china's tibet where, on the contrary, million of serfs have been emancipated and have become the masters of the land. it is in india that sharp national contradictions and oppression really exist. as is known throughout the world the nagas, mizos, sikhs and other nationalities there are carrying out just struggles against national oppression. even so, we do not consider that other countries can make armed intervention there. if the soviet revisionist and indian expansionist attitude towards pakistan was adopted, then why can't other countries also send troops to india to foster "national self-determination" and to create a country of nagas, a country of mizos and a "sikhstan"?

while talking about supporting "national self-determination" and "national liberation", soviet revisionism is doing quite the opposite. with regard to the liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations, it has always carried out a policy of sham support but real betrayal, or no support at all. here, a single example will suffice. well over one million palestinian people have been driven out of their homeland by the u.s.-israeli aggressors. they have full right to take up arms to fight for the restoration of their national rights and for returning to their homeland. but, the soviet revisionists have repeatedly trumpeted about a so-called "political solution" and made behind-the-scenes deals with the other superpower, trying by every means to obstruct and sabotage the palestinian people's armed struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. recently, the soviet revisionists flagrantly sent a so-called "goodwill" delegation to israel. since they are capable of such things, how could they be expected to support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors?

the soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the indian government are now loudly lauding the situation in east pakistan as "returning to normal", and "bangla desh" as a "fait accompli". this reminds one of the situation when more than three years ago, the soviet revisionist social-imperialists sent hundreds of thousands of troops to occupy czechoslovakia and after they "had the situation in hand" with tanks and guns, they declared that the situation there had "returned

to normal". in the recent case, their aim is to hide from the people the fact of the sanguinary occupation of east pakistan by the indian troops. the soviet revisionists have supported india in its aggression against pakistan, put east pakistan under the bayonets of the indian aggressor troops and plunged the pakistan people into the miserable plight of having their soil trampled underfoot. can all this be called "normal"? if the so-called "fait accompli" brought about by armed aggression could be called "normal", then does it not mean that israel's occupation of large tracts of arab territories and the occupation of the territories of many countries in the world by u.s. imperialism could also be called normal? according to this logic, whenever a country has invaded and occupied the territory of another country with its military strength and created a fait accompli, such aggression should be recognized as legal. this is entirely the imperialist theory that might is right.

it must be pointed out in particular that the u.n. general assembly has adopted by an overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution calling for indian-pakistan ceasefire and troop withdrawal and that the security council has also adopted a resolution demanding withdrawal of the armed forces of both sides to their respective territories. the indian government has the duty to withdraw its troops from east pakistan. however, under soviet revisionists' protection, the indian government disregards the u.n. resolutions. the indian foreign minister vociferates about "obligations" that they "cannot shirk" and that the indian "troops have to remain there". what sort of "obligations" they "cannot shirk" exclamation to put it bluntly, the indian government with the backing of this superpower, the soviet union, is determined to legalize its aggression and occupation, which once started will continue, and turn east pakistan into a new indian protectorate.

soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the indian expansionism are swollen with arrogance, thinking that they have won a trick on the south asian sub-continent. but, they had better not rejoice too soon. when the indian aggressors occupied dacca we said: the fall of dacca is definitely not a so-called "milestone" towards victory for the indian aggressors, but the starting point of endless strife on the south asian sub-continent and of their defeat. development of the situation will further prove the correctness of this.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Delegation of T.U. Activists of Mie Prefecture Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1972)

an 11-member japanese friendship delegation of trade union activists of mie prefecture arrived in peking by air yesterday evening. leader of the delegation is shigeyuki fukushima, deputy leader is namaichi kawasaki and secretary general is motohiro nagano.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including hsing jen-hsien, chin su-cheng, tuan yun and wang tung-feng.

the delegation arrived in china for a visit on january 17. it visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, wuhan and shanghai before arriving in peking.

First Friendship Visiting Group from Japan's Okinawa Prefecture Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 30, 1972)

the first friendship visiting group from okinawa prefecture of japan with ryosin nakayoshi as its leader and hiroaki fukuchi as its deputy leader left here for home yesterday.

the group was seen off at the railway station by teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned han tsung-hu and yang tso-tzu; and representatives of kwangchow workers.

the group arrived here from shanghai by air on january 28, and was feted by teng hsiu-fang that evening. hosts and guests expressed wish that the friendship between the people of china and japan would develop constantly.

after visiting peking, the group visited nanking and shanghai, where it was warmly welcomed by leading members of the revolutionary committees and departments concerned and workers' representatives. in nanking, the group had a discussion on the morning of january 26 with survivors of the 1937 mass slaughter perpetrated by the japanese imperialist aggressors who occupied the city. the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms pledged to unite, support each other and fight shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Olympic Committee Vice President and Wife Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1972)

dr. eduardo hay sais, vice-president of the olympic committee of mexico, and his wife left here for kwangchow by air today.

the mexican friends arrived in peking on january 26 for a visit upon invitation. among those welcoming and seeing them off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, sung chung, hsi chen-huan and tai chih-chao.

during their stay in peking, the mexican guests visited an indoor stadium, a hospital and the unearthed historical relics exhibition, and toured the great wall.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, met dr. eduardo hay sais and his wife yesterday evening and gave a banquet in their honour.

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CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto Leaves Islamabad for China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 31, 1972)

z.a. bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, left islamabad for peking by special plane this morning to pay a state visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

president bhutto was accompanied by his wife begum nusrat bhutto; air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his wife; lieutenant general gul hasan khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan army; rear admiral hasan hafeez ahmed, acting commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy; mahmud ali, adviser to the president for political affairs; m.m. ahmad, adviser to the president for foreign loans and consortium; aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; rafi raza, special assistant to the president; members of the national assembly khursnid hasan mir, sardar khair buksh khan marri, talibul maula and colonel habib khan; ahmad yar khan, khan of kalat region; faiz ahmad faiz; and others.

seeing them off at the airport were mohammad mustafa khar, governor of punjab; mumtaz ali bhutto, governor of sind; hayat mohmammad khan sherpao, governor of north west frontier province; j.a. rahim, minister for presidential affairs, culture, town planning and agrovilles; m.a. kasuri, minister for law and parliamentary affairs;

m. hasan, minister for finance, economic affairs and development; sheikh m. rashid, minister for social welfare, health and family planning; g.m. jatoi, minister for political affairs, communication and natural resources; m.m. khalid, minister for food, agriculture and underdeveloped areas; a.h. pirzada, minister for education, information and broadcasting; m. hanif, minister for labour, works and local bodies; and other high-ranking pakistan government officials and military officers.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

President Bhutto of Pakistan to Arrive in Peking on January 31 for State Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1972)

president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan will arrive in peking on january 31 for a state visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

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Pakistan President Bhutto Arrives to Rousing Welcome by Peking People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1972)

president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. people in the chinese capital accorded president bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests a warm welcome, expressing the chinese people's firm support to the pakistan people in their just struggle against foreign intervention and aggression and for safeguarding state sovereignty.

visiting china with president bhutto are: begum nusrat bhutto, wife of president bhutto; air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his wife begum rahim khan; lieutenant general gul hassan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan army; rear admiral m.h. ahmed, acting commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy; mahmud ali, adviser to the president for political affairs; m.m. ahmad, adviser for foreign loans and consortium; aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; rafi raza, special assistant to the president; members of the national assembly khurshid hassan mir, sardar

khair buksh khan marri, talibul maula and colonel habib khan; ahmad yar khan, khan of kalat; faiz ahmad faiz; and others.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished pakistan guests were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li ten-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and 5,000 people from various circles in the chinese capital.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

to give the distinguished pakistan guests a warm welcome, people in the chinese capital braved snow and worked early in the morning to put up colourful buntings and streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome all along the thoroughfares the guests would pass through. red flags fluttered over the imposing tienanmen rostrum. eye-catching streamers on tall buildings along the main thoroughfare were inscribed with the slogans "a warm welcome to president bhutto exclamation" "a warm welcome to the distinguished pakistan guests exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation" the city proper was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of the two countries.

president bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests alighted from the plane at two p.m. chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li ten-sheng, kuo mo-jo, wu teh, chi peng-fei and others walked to the planeside and extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of pakistan and china. the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china. accompanied by chinese leaders, president bhutto, begum nusrat bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of members of the ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and red guards. the guests then walked around the airport infield to meet the welcome crowd, who were beating drums and gongs. girls wearing costumes of green and other colours started dancing in a jubilant mood. as an indication of the chinese people's friendship for the pakistan people, the crowd shouted slogans "firm support to the people of pakistan in their just struggle against foreign intervention and aggression and for safeguarding state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" president bhutto waved to the welcome crowd cordially in acknowledgement.

accompanied by chinese leaders, president bhutto and other distinguished guests drove from the airport to the guest house. tens of thousands of people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army lined the road near the guest house to give president bhutto a warm welcome. in brilliant sunshine after a snowfall, they waved bouquets and streamers and paid tribute to the distinguished pakistan guests.

present at the airport were k. m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; m. a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the embassy and other pakistan friends in peking.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished pakistan guests were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsien fu-min, chi fang, wu yu-hsun and chuang hsi-chuan;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, including liu hsien-chuan, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, pai hsiang-kuo, chien chin-kuang, li shui-ching, chiu chuang-cheng, sha feng, hsien hua, han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, su chien, wang chun-chien, yang tien-kuei, tang ke, chang kuo-chuan, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, li chen, lung chen-piao, huang cher-tang, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, lin chia-mei, hsu nan-ping, wang chen, ting hsi-lin, liu chien-kung, lu ying, chang cheng-ten, tan tung, ma jen-hui, nan hsu, wang hai-jung and yen cheng-chang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

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Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh, Hsiao Ching-Kuang and Chi Peng-fei Meet Pakistan President Nhutto and Madame Bhutto and Other Distinguished Pakistan Guests
Comrade Teng Ying-chao Calls on President and Madame Nhutto at Guest House

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yen chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army; and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, met here this evening zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and begum nusrat bhutto, wife of president bhutto, all other distinguished pakistan guests and newsmen who are visiting china with the president. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the presidential party present on the occas on were:

air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his wife begum rahim khan; lieutenant general gul hassan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan army; rear admiral h.h. ahmed, acting commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy; mahmud ali, adviser to the president for political affairs; m.m. ahmed, adviser for foreign loans and consortium; aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; rafi raza, special assistant to the president; khurshid hassan mir, sardar khair buksh khan marri, talibul maula and colonel habib khan, members of the national assembly; ahmad yar khan, khan of kalat; faiz ahmad faiz; major-general m. ishaque, military secretary to the president; aftab ahmad khan, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; dr. m.a. bhatti, director-general of external publicity; badrul hassan zaidi, president of hyderabad bar association; saifur rahman, advocate; brigadier mohammad akram khan, d.w.e.; air commodore zulfiqar a. khan; air commodore sheikh m. saeed; lieutenant colonel m.a.z. mohydin; lieutenant colonel manazir hussain, m.o. directorate; wing commander najeeb a. khan; commander khalilur rahman; commander habib ahmed; commander anwar qureshi; riaz ahmed of cabinet division; ahmad a. kamal, director of the ministry of foreign affairs; khalid hassan, press secretary to the president; lieutenant commander khalid mahmood shafi, adc to the president; captain mohammad younis, adc to the commander-in-chief of the army; s.m.a. jaffery, section officer of the ministry of foreign affairs; safdar ahad, news editor of the reporting desk of radio pakistan, rawalpindi; mir ghulam murtaza bhutto; lieutenant m.s. anwar; and noor mohammad moghal, president's attendant.

present were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; m.a. jafri, minister, and other diplomatic officials, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned peng shao-hui, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, pai hsiang-kuo, han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, hsien fu-min, chi fang, wu yu-hsun, chuang hsi-chuan, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang chen, liu chun, han hsu, wang hai-jung, yen cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, li ta-nan, chi chao-chu, liu chen-lun, kung wei-kuo, chao chung-hsin and lien cheng-pao.

comrade teng ying-chao went to the guest house this afternoon and met president zulfikar ali bhutto and his wife begum nusrat bhutto. host and guests had a cordial and friendly talk. present on the pakistan side were begum rahim khan, wife of rahim khan, and pakistan ambassador k.m. kaiser and his wife. present on the chinese side were comrades lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang chen, kuo chien-tsai and others.

Chinese and Pakistan Leaders Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1972)

chinese and pakistan leaders held talks this evening.

taking part in the talks on the pakistan side were: zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and members of the presidential party: air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force; lieutenant general gul hassan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan army; rear admiral h.h. ahmed, acting commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy; m.m. ahmed, adviser for foreign loans and consortium; aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; sultan m.khan, foreign secretary; rafi raza, special assistant to the president; and ahmad a. kamal, director of the ministry of foreign affairs; as well as k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and syed abul hasan, staff member of the pakistan embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the air force; chi peng-fei, minister, and han nien-lung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; as well as staff members li ta-nan, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, chao chung-hsin and lien cheng-pao.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND TOGO

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Etienne Eyadema on His Election as President of Republic of Togo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to etienne eyadema, warmly congratulating him on his election as president of the republic of togo. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency president etienne eyadema of
the republic of togo

lome

on the occasion of your election as president of the republic of togo, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china. may the friendship between the peoples of china and togo and the friendly relations between the two countries develop daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, january 31, 1972

CHINA AND US

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo, Chiao Kuan-hua and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with american friends now visiting peking.

present were american friends koji ariyoshi, george wald, john mccook roots and jack belden, and members of the delegation of u.s. committee for a new china policy margaret fung, robert e. gomperts, peter jenkins, marshall kaplan, thomas manton and his wife, ishwer ojha, richard pfeffer, john rothschild, daniel tretiak and his wife, and ernst winter.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned hsiung hsiang-hui, feng hsuan, shen chien, tang ming-chao, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, chou pei-yuan, chou chiu-yeh, peng hua, ling ching, ma chia-chun, cheng chi-hung, ti wen-wei, yueh tai-heng, pan chun, tsui chi, lan tzu-an, wang hsi, cheng hung-chuan, hsieh li-fu, peng ti, chi chao-chu, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, hu hung-fan, lin chen, hsing chiang, shen yi, tang hsing-po, yang hsiu, yun yu-lin, wang cheng-shu, lin shang-chen, hua chun-to, chao chun-sheng and hu feng-hsien.

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US AID

US Threat against Developing Countries Exposes Aggressive Nature of US "Aid"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1972)

u.s. president nixon in his january 19 statement on "aid" to developing countries hurled bare-faced threats at the countries which have taken measures in defence of their national rights and interests. this further exposed the aggressive nature of the u.s. "aid". public opinion and state leaders of a number of countries have repudiated and denounced this statement ever since it was delivered.

turning black into white and plunder into "aid", nixon's statement called other countries' riches annexed by u.s. monopoly groups as "american private property". it attacked the just action of some developing countries in recovering these riches as "wasteful", "short-sighted" and "unfair", and threatened that if these countries do not make "prompt, adequate and effective compensation", the u.s. will take retaliatory measures. this is absolutely truculent exclamation

it is crystal clear to the people of the developing countries as to where the so-called "american private property" comes from and whether "compensation" should be given.

in peru, for instance, the u.s.-owned international petroleum company forcibly held possession of the country's la brea y parinas oil field for over 40 years, controlled 80 per cent of peru's oil production and grabbed a huge profit of one billion u.s. dollars. the peruvian government took control of the installations of this u.s. company, including the talara refinery, valued at some 310 million dollars, in 1968, and declared the next year that after deducting its own value from the one billion dollars' illegal profit, the company should still pay back to peru more than 690 million dollars. in chile, the u.s.-owned anaconda copper company and kennecott copper corporation had once controlled the exploitation, refining and export of the country's copper. at the beginning, investments of the two companies were only millions of dollars, but in the past half century and more they squeezed

from chile a total of 10,800 million. in 1971 the chilean government nationalized the copper mines and declared that as the super profit seized by the two u.s. companies exceeded the amount of "compensation" due to them, they should repay to chile 388 million dollars. in the whole of latin america, u.s. direct investments which were only 3,000 million dollars in 1946 jumped to 13,810 million in 1969 and to 14,683 million in 1970. from 1946 to 1969, profits taken by the u.s. from latin america out of its direct investments alone totalled 23,485 millions, or 9,675 millions more than its total direct investments in 1969. in africa, as the "new york times" disclosed, u.s. direct investments were 3,000 million dollars in 1969, but profits raked up by u.s. monopoly groups in the same year reached 800 million dollars. the petroleum, minerals and other natural resources of many developing countries in asia, africa and latin america are today still in the hands of u.s. monopoly capital. irrefutable facts show that u.s. imperialism is the main exploiter and plunderer of the developing countries. the fact is not that u.s. imperialism has "aided" the developing countries but that the u.s. monopoly capitalists have fed on the sweat and blood of the peoples of the developing countries. these records of bloody exploitation can never be obliterated by any kind of lies or sophistry of the u.s. government exclamation

the broad masses of people of the developing countries in latin america as well as in asia and africa have long showed intolerance to the brutal plunder and exploitation by u.s. imperialism. they have been for years struggling unremittingly for the recovery of their natural resources from u.s. imperialist domination and for winning complete national independence. in response to the people's strong demand, more and more latin american countries have in recent years taken steps in different forms and varying degrees to gradually recover the resources which were plundered and forcibly annexed by the u.s. monopoly groups.

u.s. imperialism had resorted to both soft and hard tactics against those developing countries which took the lead in the action, brandishing the big stick of the "hickenlooper amendment" and the like. its attempt was to stop the struggle to defend natural resources and national independence and prevent it from spreading to other developing countries. all its efforts were in vain. .in fact, the just struggle of the developing countries cannot be held back and is surging forward more vigorously. the "agreement of lima", adopted in late october last year by 22 latin american countries at the 12th session of the special committee for coordination of latin america, declares that any measure or external pressure of political or economic character aimed at limiting full exercise of sovereignty of nations in the use of natural resources constitutes an economic aggression against the nation affected. the "lima declaration", adopted last november at the second ministerial conference of the developing countries attended by over 90 countries from asia, africa, latin america and other regions of the world, also points out that external reprisal and any measure of external pressure of an economic or political nature taken because of the recovery of national resources by the

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developing countries are gross violation of the principle of self-determination and non-intervention. this unanimous voice of the developing countries is a serious warning to the u.s. monopoly groups.

the recent insolent threat of the u.s. government will certainly arouse still stronger opposition from the developing countries. just as a chilean newspaper has pointed out, "the menacing tone of mr. nixon can no longer terrify anybody, just as his bombers and marines can no longer do so."

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

The Revolutionary Line for Cultivation of Revolutionary Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1972)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" directive and his instructions that "On-the-job cadres should be transferred in separate groups to the lower levels to do labor," Hangchow municipality, Chekiang Province, has given on-the-job cadres training by rotation at the municipal "May 7" Cadre School since the beginning of 1970. Among participants in the rotational training scheme are cadres at the municipal, ch'ü, bureau and office levels and leading cadres of basic-level units under the municipality. The rotational training class, now in its 6th term, has had a total of over 1,000 cadres attending in separate groups.

During the rotational training period, the 1,000-odd cadres combined study with labor and re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants. They have made considerable progress in ideological revolutionization. Back at their work posts, they become a spur to office revolutionization and a prod in strengthening the building of the proletarian regime. These facts come as an incisive criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist cadres line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him and an effective refutation of their false accusations designed to disrupt the cadre-transfer system. Practice shows that only by implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can we make a good job of education for cadres and cultivate a force of proletarian cadres for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Line Consciousness Is Raised

"The line is the key link and with it everything will fall in place." The revolutionary committee of Hangchow municipality took ideological and political line education as the focus in the rotational training of on-the-job

cadres. For students of the cadre school of different terms,the curriculum varies--at times the focus being on philosophy, and at other times on Party history--but remains dedicated to the common goal of raising everyone's consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After arriving at the cadres school, those cadres committed to rotational training combine the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with the study of revolutionary theory and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. They seriously sum up experiences, positive and negative. They acquire a deep understanding of the reasons why the line decides everything. They further make a clear distinction between the correct and the wrong line. Some comrades go out of the school to make social investigations. They probe into the history and the current state of the rural two-line struggle in a relatively penetrating way. They acquire the poor and lower-middle peasants' firm stand in execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Everyone has come to understand further that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeblood of our Party. They will see more clearly the long-term nature of line struggle and further purge their minds of the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line. Consciousness of two-line struggle will be raised universally.

During the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Ma Wen-ken, former deputy secretary of the CYL committee of Hangchow No. 2 Cotton Mill, was criticized by the revolutionary masses for his execution of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line. Before joining the cadre school, he admitted to his own mistake but without getting at its root cause. He always thought of himself as one from the working class and an energetic, enthusiastic and hard-working cadre since he became one. He felt the mass criticism humiliating and was thus rather low in spirits.

After joining the cadre school, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings on intra-Party two-line struggle. He joined other comrades in summing up experiences and lessons about the two-line struggle. In the countryside, he heard for himself the poor and lower-middle peasants' indignant accusations against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He came to feel the importance of the distinction between the lines. An enlightening principle struck him: Ideological revolutionization must find expression in the implementation of the correct line; revolutionary fervor must be guided by a correct line. If the line was wrong, the greater the "fervor" the more would be the harm to the revolutionary cause. He traced his own mistake to a low consciousness of the line. He began to see clearly the orientation in which to move ahead. He felt a new surge of energy for continuous revolution sweeping over him.

At the end of the rotational training, he was assigned to a newly built factory as deputy secretary of its General Party Branch. He also moved his family to a place half-way up a mountain far from the city. A life spent in a thatched roof hut accessible only through mountain trails did not bother him in the least. In work, he paid attention to the line as a lever. Courage to struggle and to shoulder responsibilities was with him. He won the praise of the leadership and the masses.

Before entering the cadre school, Comrade Chao T'ai-fu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Municipal Heavy Industry Bureau, lacked a profound understanding of the long-term nature of line struggle. Some contradictions existing in the leading squad escaped his notice, not given an analysis where the line was concerned. He often one-sidedly stressed that for leading members hailing from among armymen, cadres and the masses, they should show mutual respect. He refrained from unfolding active ideological struggle.

In the spring of last year, he was admitted to the "May 7" cadre school for rotational training. The students combined the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with conscientious reading and study and the unfolding of a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

Chao T'ai-fu also reviewed his experience in two-line struggle from his participation in revolution in 1939: During those war years, he always carried two treasures on his back, a rifle to shoot the enemy and a book by Chairman Mao. Due to his perseverance in study, he was capable of seriously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After getting to the city, he came under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He not only dropped his rifle but also relaxed his effort in studying Chairman Mao's works. As a result, in face of the complex line struggle, he was hoodwinked. He committed some mistakes.

Facts brought to light in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and his own experiences and lessons spanning over 30-odd years made him feel deeply that in winning political power and consolidating it, we must rely on a correct line as a guide, in making a distinction between true and false Marxism and between the right and the wrong line, and that we must rely on reading and study. He made a fresh analysis of the contradictions existing in the leading squad of the bureau. It was found that many problems were manifestations of the two-line struggle.

Back at his work post, he directed vigorous efforts to the ideological building of the leading squad. Setting an example, he conscientiously did reading and constantly applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in solving realistic line-struggle problems.

Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, a Party committee member showed opposition to the Party's centralized leadership in his words and acts. Chao T'ai-fu organized in time the members of the Party committee to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without democratic centralism, the proletarian dictatorship cannot be consolidated." A distinction was made between what was right and what was wrong where the line was concerned. Everyone came to realize the importance of supporting the Party's centralized leadership. Consciousness of the line was raised. Regard for the Party was heightened. The revolutionary unity of the leading squad was further strengthened.

Mass Viewpoint Is Strengthened

Chairman Mao teaches, "Most fundamental to the reform of a state organ is contact with the masses." After undergoing rotational training, on-the-job cadres have generally strengthened their mass viewpoint and enhanced their consciousness of keeping in close touch with the masses. This played a prominent role in stimulating the revolutionization of an organ and the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After joining the cadre school, on-the-job cadres, high or low in rank, take up collective labor as ordinary laborers and receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. Many cadres look for shortcomings by comparing themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They come to realize deeply that "the masses are the real heroes." They further purge their minds of the remnant poisonous influence of revisionism represented by "the idea of the masses being backward," etc. Through struggling together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have also strengthened affection for the laboring people and raised their consciousness in serving the people wholeheartedly.

Raised in the city from childhood, a cadre of the production group of the Hsiach'eng ch'ü revolutionary committee did not often go to the countryside after joining an organ directly from school. Before she entered the cadre school for training, a head of a production brigade had called at her office many times asking for the allotment of an electric motor to relieve the intensity of labor. To take the easy way out, she did not refer the matter to the production department, but instead fell back on the excuse, "There are difficulties in arranging production." Every time the brigade head came she always subtly put him off.

At the cadre school, she joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in a "twin-seizure" battle. The strenuous hard labor made her see the importance of agricultural mechanization and the sense of urgency that prompted poor and lower-middle peasants to ask for farm machines. She mused, Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "The fundamental way out for agriculture is mechanization." Why should I have even tarried in giving the poor and lower-middle peasants a solution to the electric motor problem? She repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "State organ working personnel must serve the people." The more she studied the more she felt ill at ease. She took advantage of a school holiday to return to her office to help solve the electric motor problem for that production brigade.

At a study and experience-exchange meeting, she said with deep feeling, "Confined to office and facing a glass top desk, we lack any profound feeling for the laboring people. We fail to see the urgent demand of the laboring people. And in our work we cannot possibly follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line closely!" She bore firmly in mind such a lesson. Back at her office, she constantly goes to the countryside and to the lower levels to listen to mass opinion. In a practical way, she places her work on a serve-the-people basis.

After rotational training at the cadre school, many cadres further see the significance of cadres' participation in collective labor and take labor participation as a fundamental way to maintain the most comprehensive and constant and closest ties with the laboring people. Comrade Shao Shui-ken, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the Municipal Commercial Bureau and vice chairman of the revolutionary committees was formerly a salesman. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was elected to a leadership post. At the outset, he constantly occupied himself with collective productive labor. Later, he seldom did so, giving the pressure of work as an excuse. He thought, "For people like us with no more than a couple of years as cadres, we are not liable to change even if we do a little less labor."

After entering the "May 7" cadre school, he went through the first round of the production battle. He found he had got unused to labor as he felt a little dizzy when bending at the waist and he was apt to sway and wobble while sloshing through water-filled paddy fields. A review of his thinking and feeling also showed a change. For instance, with the change in rank, Shao Shui-ken became the recipient of more praise and flattery. It left him not unmoved. He took to it like a duck to water. He just felt himself intoxicated and floating in the air. Was this not making himself an easy prey to bourgeois thinking? He re-studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain the widest, most constant and closest ties with the laboring people. This is a major thing partaking of a fundamental nature under the socialist system. It helps overcome bureaucratism and guard against revisionism and dogmatism." He felt a surge of affection sweeping over him.

Back at his work post, he constantly took time out to help haul things at basic-level shops or took turns at the counter, no matter what the pressure of work. In those days when he seldom did labor, every time he went among the masses they passed him tea and fetched him a seat treating him like a special guest. Now he was accepted by the masses as a close confidant. They delighted in sharing their confidences with him. Participation in labor not only stimulated his own ideological revolutionization but also cemented the ties between the leading squad and the masses. Some problems in revolution and production were promptly solved.

Idealist Spirit Is Purged

Chairman Mao says, "To promote the plan for investigation and study throughout the Party is a fundamental link in the chain of efforts to change the Party's style." One important harvest reaped by the on-the-job cadres of the Hangchow municipal cadre school is that idealist spirit has been purged, work style improved and investigation and study work strengthened. This provides a guarantee for the better implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Those cadres participating in rotational training study Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. They also select for study the relevant chapters of works

by Marx and Lenin such as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc. They criticize idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type and shatter some comrades' habit of identifying leadership with briefing and report-scanning. Some comrades also go out of school to make social investigations and thus taste the sweet side of the investigation-study practice and acquire a store of experience in that regard.

During training at the cadre school, Comrade Fang K'o, deputy head of the production command group of the municipal revolutionary committee, came further to understand that only by persisting in investigation and study to get at actual conditions could he have a grasp of policy and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since he returned to his office he has devoted the bulk of his time to the lower levels. Deep in their midst, he unearths advanced experience and sums it up and popularizes it in time. Where problems are brought to light he gives timely help toward a solution.

A factory under the municipality was once cited a progressive enterprise for learning from Tach'ing. Later, it got involved with some problems due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type. How should this factory be helped to improve its performance? Because things were not made clear through investigation and study, it was difficult to draw a conclusion. Last year, after completing the study assignment at the cadres school, Comrade Fang K'o joined some other comrades of his organ in making this factory a selected point of stay. As they did labor there, they exchanged confidences with the workers. It was realized that the main problem was the disunity existing in the leading squad and the chief cause of it was failure to conduct proper education in ideology and political line. They helped the leading squad to unfold a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and launch heart-to-heart talk activities. The leading squad was enabled to get united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Members of the leading squad shared the same will and worked toward the same goal as they doggedly followed the road of Tach'ing. They directed vigorous efforts toward revolution and production. Revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad worker masses was aroused. A new victory was won in overfulfilling the state's annual plan.

Looking back over such an experience, Comrade Fang K'o said with deep understanding, "Only by making penetrating investigations and studies and getting hold of actual and right background data can we execute better the proletarian revolutionary line and policy."

- By the Reporting Group of Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee

* * *

EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Nationality Education in Lichiang Area Develops Rapidly Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line of Education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 29, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Party committees at various levels in Lichiang area, Yunnan Province, attach great importance to the development of education for the minority nationalities in the border areas. They have scored encouraging achievements under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. At present, the total number of primary school and middle school students of various minority nationalities in the area has been increased by 88 percent as compared with 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution and the rank and file of minority nationality teachers are also growing up rapidly. Middle school and attached classes of junior middle school level have been set up extensively throughout the 12 hsien and communes in the area. In the meantime, an absolute majority of the production teams and villages in remote mountain areas are now equipped with primary schools.

Party committees at various levels in Lichiang area seriously strengthened the Party's leadership over education in the course of developing rural education in the border areas. The Lichiang local CCP committee convened several meetings and symposiums on educational work to make arrangements and plans for the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the educational front in the area and for the development of rural education. It also sent a group of cadres to strengthen the leadership squads of educational departments at various levels. Poor and lower-middle peasants' leadership organizations for the supervision of schools were set up throughout the communes, production brigades and production teams. Party committees at various levels also summed up and popularized a group of advanced models from the educational front.

As old teaching materials were being revised, Lichiang hsien, Yungshen hsien, Chungtien hsien, Ninglang hsien and Pichiang hsien organized their strength to compile a number of teaching texts for local use suited to rural education in minority nationality localities in the border areas. In Pip'ing hsien, responsible comrades of the Party committee personally grasped educational work, regularly went deep into schools to hold symposiums with revolutionary teachers and students, went to listen to lectures in the classroom and promptly studied and solved new problems arising out of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the educational front. Motivated by the hsien Party committee, all commune Party committees and production brigade Party branches grasped educational work as an important item in their routine work. In this way they pushed forward the development of rural education throughout the hsien.

Inhabitants in the remote mountain areas in Lichiang are widely dispersed and transportation facilities are lacking. But the masses of various

nationalities have adopted flexible and varied forms of school operation according to local conditions to make things convenient for school-age children of the minority nationalities to attend school.

Hungch'iao production brigade, Ninglang Yi Nationality Autonomous Hsien, is located in Hsiaoliang Mountain area some 2,600 meters above sea level. The production brigade consists of 13 production teams with 7 different nationalities including Yi and Han dispersed over a wide area. In the past there was only one primary school here, therefore most of the school-age children living in remote production brigades could not attend school. During the cultural revolution the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and emancipated serfs, following Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is more convenient for the peasants' children to attend schools nearby," adjusted the distribution of schools in a reasonable manner and selected 13 civilian teachers from among demobilized armymen, returned intellectual youths and accountants of production brigades to set up primary schools in production teams located in remote mountain areas. This operation rapidly increased the number of primary schools in the production brigade from one to fourteen. In addition, two attached classes of junior middle school level were also set up.

The brigade also operates all-day schools, half-day schools, morning and evening classes, cultural evening schools, etc., so that the students can go to school during the day and take part in collective productive labor in the morning and evening or take part in productive labor during the day and go to school in the morning and evening according to the demands of agricultural work. In the meantime, it also makes it possible for the students to take their younger brothers or sisters along to school. This enables 97 percent of the school-age children in the production brigade to attend school, takes care of both learning and labor work and makes things convenient for the masses as well as favorable to production. The emancipated serfs of Yi nationality said happily: "This is something which never happened in Hsiaoliang Shan before and it is Chairman Mao's good leadership that has brought us all this."

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We should vigorously encourage the masses to operate schools collectively in addition to operating schools by the state." Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in Lichiang have developed rural education in border areas with greater, faster, better and more economical results by fully developing the activism of various nationalities in operating schools as well as through self-reliance and arduous struggle.

At present a total of more than 700 middle schools and primary schools are being operated in the area through the collective strength of the masses of various nationalities. In the meantime, more than 1,800 civilian teachers have been absorbed and trained. Liufu commune, Lushui hsien, is located on the snow-capped mountain of Pilo with more than a hundred natural villages. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Han nationality there have developed their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of operating schools frugally and diligently. They have put up 53 school buildings by cutting wood and

making bricks and tiles themselves and by adapting building plans to local conditions. They also made the desks, chairs and blackboards themselves. In this way they set up 56 primary schools and two classes of junior middle school level. This made it very convenient for the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to attend school.

In the development of education for the minority nationalities in border areas, Party committees at various levels in Lichiang area follow Chairman Mao's instructions, "The question of education reform is essentially a question of teachers," and seriously implement the Party's nationality policy and the policy toward intellectual elements. In addition to fully developing the revolutionary activism of teachers who had come from outside, they also adopted concrete measures to train local minority nationality teachers vigorously.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, the rank and file of minority nationality teachers are rapidly growing up in border areas. Before the cultural revolution there were only 3,035 minority nationality teachers throughout this area; but during the past few years the number has been increased to 6,395 through vigorous training and selection. In the meantime, a group of excellent teachers has emerged who consider the border area their home, willingly accept hardship as a glory and loyally serve the Party's education endeavors. By settling firmly in the border area, humbly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and serving the people of various nationalities in the border area wholeheartedly, they develop their active role in educational revolution and are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities.

Tibetan teacher Komachihshih of Hsinlien production brigade, Tungwang commune, Chungtien hsien, engages in itinerant instruction for long periods of time in remote mountain villages more than 2,700 meters above sea level where the roads are blocked by heavy snow as long as four months a year, so as to cultivate the younger generation for the emancipated serfs. He has scored outstanding achievements in this work.

Vigorous development of education for the minority nationalities in Lichiang area has activated the political and cultural life in the villages in the border areas as well as promoted the penetrating development of the mass movement of studying Chairman Mao's works by the people of various nationalities in the border areas. School teachers and students of Pichiang hsien, Lushui hsien, Fukung hsien and Kungshan hsien have organized instruction teams consisting of more than 4,200 members for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Members of these teams make use of their after school hours to help the masses of various nationalities to study Chairman Mao's works. They have scored outstanding achievements in this work.

Many school teachers and students also organize amateur literary propaganda teams and send them deep into villages and fields regularly in the border areas to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought by performing revolutionary

model plays and literary programs for the masses of various nationalities. Many graduate students who have returned to their production brigades are elected by the commune members to serve as accountants, teachers, work point recorders, custodians, agricultural technicians and bare-foot doctors. Thus they play an active role in the three great revolutionary struggles in the border areas.

* * *

Contribute Our Efforts To the Development of Education in Border Areas

by

Tsou Yen-ch'ing (邹延庆), teacher of a K'uts'ung Primary School, Chinp'ing Hsien, Hungho Hani and Yi Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 29, 1972)

Along the border of our Chinp'ing hsien there is a virgin forest where over three thousand K'uts'ung brothers live. Before the liberation, as a result of the cruel oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling class, the K'uts'ungs led a primitive life of carving on bark to record events and rubbing wood to make fire. In 1956 the PLA penetrated deep into this forest with Chairman Mao's concern for the K'uts'ungs and helped to place them on the broad road of socialism.

In 1959, after my graduation from Yüanyang Normal School, I was assigned to a K'uts'ung mountain village in the border area of Chinp'ing hsien to set up a school. After setting off from the hsien capital it took me three whole days of walking to reach the mountain village after climbing a countless number of mountains and crossing a countless number of rivers. I looked up Ni Pai-fa, an old man of K'uts'ung nationality, and explained to him the need for establishing schools. But after a great deal of explanation the old man shook his head to indicate that he did not understand me. Now, life was hard there and in addition there was a language barrier, how was I to unfold my work? It was right at this moment that the K'uts'ung masses warmly greeted me. They sent me wine made from wild fruits gathered from the mountains and called me a teacher sent to them by Chairman Mao. Confronted with the K'uts'ung people's expectations, I felt that I could not turn back and that I must set up a school.

Then Wang Lao-erh, a committee member of the Party branch, took me to see the sheds built with banana leaves by the K'uts'ung's in the past and to taste with my own tongue the wild fruits and vegetables eaten by the K'uts'ungs in the past. PLA comrades who worked there also talked to me patiently many times about the history of Chairman Mao's leading us in the arduous struggle of the Chinese revolution and about the heroic deeds of the PLA. I became more and more touched as I listened to them. When I thought of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of the people of various nationalities and of the PLA comrades who had come from the Northeast thousands of li away to the Southwest to defend the motherland, I could not help but ask myself: "If the dear PLA can penetrate deep into the virgin forest and work so hard to take the K'uts'ung brothers out of the forest family by family, why can I not deliver the socialist new ideology and new culture to my K'uts'ung brothers?"

Through studying again Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Serve the People," I found my ideological shortcomings and made up my mind again: "The K'uts'ung

mountain area will be my home. What the K'uts'ungs need will be my aspiration. I shall offer my youth to the K'uts'ungs."

From then on I combined the study of Chairman Mao's works with learning from the masses and with assiduous remolding of my world outlook. At first I could not understand the language, but I humbly asked K'uts'ung brothers to teach me. Soon I learned to speak K'uts'ung and thus made my contact with the masses closer. I shed my cadre's uniform and put on my working clothes and went down to the fields together with the K'uts'ung brothers to drive cows, up the mountains with them to cut firewood, and to the fields to shoot monkeys and bears. As I worked I publicized to them Chairman Mao's ideas about educational revolution. Upon seeing that I sincerely wanted to set up the school, they went up the mountain to bring me the best wood to erect the framework for the building and went down the river side to bring bamboo along to make the walls. In this way the primary school was quickly set up.

What the wolves are most afraid of is the shining of light in the forest. At that time, upon discovering that a school had been set up, a small handful of class enemies tried hard to sabotage it and make trouble. In view of this situation, I discussed the matter with Wang Lao-erh, the committee member of the Party branch. With the help of our superior Party committee, we shattered the plots of the class enemies and the masses had their activism for operating the school raised. They said: "Chairman Mao brought us a happy life, so we must do a good job of operating the school."

Along the edge of the virgin forest there were more than ten K'uts'ung mountain villages. Some of them were built up on high mountains, some of them half way up the mountain and some of them were moved to Hopachienhsints'un. As the villages were some 20 or 30 mountainous li away, I conducted investigation and study for the sake of popularizing education in those K'uts'ung villages. Although the villages were scattered over a wide area and the ways were long and difficult to walk, I made use of holidays and days off to visit them so as to urge the K'uts'ung brothers to learn about the situation and solicit their views. When I became hungry I ate corn to fill my stomach; when I became thirsty I drank water from the stream to relieve my thirst. In the meantime, I spent the nights together with the K'uts'ung brothers.

In the course of investigation, I discovered that to do a good job in popularizing education, we must first popularize the Han language. During the past few years we constantly posted hand-written Han characters on doors, pillars and agricultural implements and in teaching the Han language by showing concrete objects. This enabled the K'uts'ung brothers to learn many Han words and phrases quickly. In the meantime we also encouraged the use of the Han language during ordinary times. In this way, one taught ten and ten taught a hundred; the Han language was quickly popularized in K'uts'ung villages. At present 80 percent of the K'uts'ung brothers in the village are already capable of speaking and understanding the Han language, which helps to lay a foundation for studying and grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In 1970 under the leadership of the poor and lower-middle peasants' school supervision team, we set up a political evening school in a large K'uts'ung village, where politics, culture and even revolutionary songs were taught. To facilitate learning, we compiled and mimeographed in loose leaves relevant works of Chairman Mao for teaching texts in close combination with the reality of the K'uts'ung brother's three great revolutionary struggles and issued them to the commune members to be carried with them all the time and to be studied seriously in the fields.

Meanwhile, students of the school become instructors of Chairman Mao's works. Road junctions in the village also become open air classrooms where the primary school students help the commune members to eliminate illiteracy. In the evening, K'uts'ung brothers and sisters assiduously learn culture and Han characters under kerosene lamps in the classrooms of the primary school. They include old men 60 or 70 years of age, young people at the age of 20 or 30 as well as children of 15 or 16. They all study Chairman Mao's works and culture seriously in the evening school.

During the past 12 years, I was tempered and remolded under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the earnest help of the K'uts'ung brothers and comrades. Chairman Mao taught us: "To become a good teacher, we must first become a good pupil." Chairman Mao's teaching profoundly expounds the dialectical relation between the educator and the educated. In the classroom I am the teacher but outside of the classroom I become a student. I am a teacher teaching culture, but in the three great revolutionary movements the K'uts'ungs are my best teachers. I realize profoundly that the only way to absorb political nourishment from the masses incessantly, to eliminate filthy things from our heads incessantly and to make progress politically is to remember firmly this teaching of Chairman Mao, to be willing to become a student and to learn from the K'uts'ung brothers honestly.

Once I went out with the commune members to plant rice. At first I thought there could not be anything difficult because I had even taught the K'uts'ungs how to plant. But to my surprise the K'uts'ung people's skill had improved because they were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and therefore had a red heart. After a little while, I discovered that the commune members not only planted faster but also better than myself. Head of the Party group P'u P'u-san asked me: "Why did you lag behind?" I said it was because the commune members had improved their skill; but he said: "Slowness and poor quality are visible, but what is not visible is ideological quality."

At night I reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching in association with this question: "Many intellectual elements think they know a lot and put on the airs of an intellectual. But they did not know that such airs were no good but was harmful and would impede their progress." Chairman Mao's teaching made me realize: As we remold the objective world we must incessantly remold our subjective world. In the future I must study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought assiduously, strive to remold my world outlook, increase my ability to distinguish false Marxism-Leninism, and contribute my efforts to the defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to the development of socialist education in the border areas.

* * *

ECONOMY

Outstanding Gains in Economic Use of Raw Materials on the Country's Industrial and Communications Fronts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, January 29, 1972) In the deepening development of the "In industry learn from Tach'ing" movement, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on China's industrial and communications front are conscientiously implementing the policy of building the country through hard work and frugality of "Practice strict economy and combat waste" laid down by Chairman Mao and have scored outstanding gains in their efforts to economize on the use of raw materials, fuels and electricity. In 1971, the industrial and communications fronts in the whole country have saved nearly 1,000,000 tons of steel products, 60,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 15,000,000 tons of coal, 700,000 tons of petroleum, nearly 500,000 tons of major chemicals and 3,500,000 cubic meters of timber as well as having saved electricity equivalent to a year's output from a 700,000-kilowatt generator set.

Last year, the industrial and communications fronts in the whole country, under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, launched a penetrating repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign, carried out education in ideology and political line, and by further criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers as well as the mistaken notions of "Practicing economy is troublesome, it is easier to stretch out the hands" and "Practicing economy has been carried to the limit, and potentials have been fully tapped," enabled the broad masses of cadres and workers to raise higher their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the thought of hard work and frugality to be more deeply impressed upon the hearts of the people. Many of the districts and departments listed the practice of economy on the agenda of the Party committees, and in close association with the central task of each period, carried out over-all arrangements and unified planning so that they could be carried out ideologically, organizationally and methodically, and the practice of economy could be developed more deeply than in previous years and with more impressive results.

Last year, Shanghai municipality called a mobilization meeting for increasing production and practicing economy among the major enterprises. The leading comrades of the CCP Shanghai municipal committee personally attended the meeting to mobilize the masses. After the meeting, quite a number of the enterprises held various types of study classes and exhibitions on opposing waste and tapping potentials, using a series of Chairman Mao's teachings such as "The principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics" to arm the broad masses of workers, and whipping up a new mass upsurge for increasing production and practicing economy. The whole municipality saved nearly 1,000,000 tons of metals and 200,000 tons of various raw chemicals a year.

Last year, Liaoning Province had on the one hand organized save-electricity groups to propagate the importance and significance of saving electricity and creating revolutionary public opinion in a big way. On the other hand, by conscientiously putting into effect various measures for saving electricity, the whole province saved about 800,000,000 Kwh of electricity.

In the increase-production practice-economy movement industrial and communications enterprises everywhere have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Shatter foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" further criticized conservative thinking, and created a large number of new products, new techniques, new crafts and new materials to open up a grand vista for saving raw materials and lowering the consumption of fuels. According to an investigation of some of the enterprises in more than ten provinces, municipalities and regions such as Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Hopei, Kwangtung and others, of the 240 items of mechanical and electrical new products which had undergone product innovation and design and which was already thrown into production last year, the weight of some 70 percent had been reduced by more than 30 percent,thus saving 45,000 tons of metals.

The Shanghai Refrigeration Plant in making innovations on a type of horizontal mixing machine not only reduced its weight from 145 kilos to 20 kilos, but also improved the performance of the machine. This plant under the condition of not increasing any material increased its output by 70 percent and succeeded in increasing production as well as practicing economy.

By means of improving on designs for heavy beams and columns, heavy tiles, deep foundations and thick floorings, basic construction departments have saved a large amount of building materials. Shenyang municipality made an investigation of 3 items of building construction, which because of the improved design, saved about 30 percent in steel products.

By means of countless experiments, basic construction departments in Sian municipality have manufactured more than ten types of hollow brick. Basic construction, by adopting the new construction with economic use of steel, timber and cement, has under the logical premise of insuring the quality of the project, been able to save as much as one-third in steel, timber and cement.

Last year, industrial departments everywhere, actively investigating and adopting new materials and substitutes, had obtained very good results. Many enterprises had used diabase, plastics and non-ferrous materials in place of metals and rare metals, used coal in place of coke and brambles and willow wand in place of timber to save a large amount of steel and timber for the state.

Following the penetrating development of the increase-production practice-economy movement, many enterprises in such provinces and municipalities as Shanghai, Tientsin, Kirin, Kiangsu, Hunan and Chungking, have carried out comprehensive investigations of the "3 waste products" of waste fluid, waste gas and slags, and drew up plans for their recycling and utilization. By developing extensively multiple purpose utilization activities for turning

"waste products" into things of value and turning harmful things into useful things, they have given effective support to industrial and agricultural production.

Last year Shanghai municipality, by making use of the "3 waste products" produced 85 kinds of chemical products totalling 18,000 tons. Kirin municipality by making use of the "3 waste products"produced more than 100 types of products of which more than 80,000 tons were chemical products. Some 60 enterprises in Tientsin municipality, by using the "3 waste products" produced chemicals and other products to the value of more than ¥80,000,000.

In the past year, the broad masses of workers on the industrial and communications fronts, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to make most economic use of our manpower and material resources and oppose waste," had made manifest their revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and energetically unfolded mass activities for recovering waste and old materials as well as repairing old and using discarded things with outstanding results. Last year 9,300,000 tons of steel scraps were recovered from all parts of China which played a very great part in way of stimulating the development of China's steel industry, giving support to agriculture and light industry and developing the "5-small" industries locally.

According to incomplete statistics from 100 enterprises in the fuel and chemical trade, the amount of waste and old materials recovered and put to use again totalled more than ¥100,000,000 in value. More than 100 major factories, mines and enterprises in Shihchiachuang area have all set up processing workshops for the recovery of waste lubricating oil and last year recovered 1,400 tons of lubricating oil which compared with 1970 showed an increase of over 50 percent. The CCP Fushun municipal committee has organized the dependents of workers to organize a "March 8" army of more than a thousand people for digging coal left in the sandstones of former desquamation mines. In the past year by means of their hard work, they excavated more than 50,000 tons of coal. They said with justifiable pride, "We also have our two hands and we must create wealth for socialism."

Since last year a large number of activists and red housekeepers who practice strict frugality have stepped forth from industrial and communications enterprises everywhere and various trades and industries have also produced a number of advanced typical examples in managing the enterprise on thrift. Many of the districts have also more systematically summed up and popularized a number of fine examples in developing practice-economy work. The agricultural machinery system in Shenyang municipality by conscientiously implementing the principle of attaching equal importance to both production and practicing economy, has while setting the target for production also laid down at the same time the directive for practicing economy, and while grasping production has vigorously grasped practice-economy work at the same time thereby succeeding in both increasing production and practicing economy.

The Shanghai Municipal Light Chemical Company, by making improvements in material supply work, has not only managed supply, but also managed its use, and actively assisted the consumer units unfold practice-economy work which

enabled supply work to be carried out with increasing vitality. Many of the districts have severally summed up their experience in improving designs, popularizing new crafts, adopting the use of new materials and substitutes to economize on the use of metals as well as the experience of saving electricity, coal, timber and raw chemicals.

Many enterprises have also summed up their experience in strengthening enterprise management, developing mass economic auditing activities and enabling practice economy work to be normalized and systematized. In the new year, the broad masses of workers on China's industrial and communications fronts are determined to popularize energetically in conjunction with the struggle-criticism-transformation movement this tried and tested practice-economy experience and give impetus to the substained in-depth development of the increase-production practice-economy movement.

* * *

TWO-LINE STRUGGLE

Southwest China Hsien Sums Up Experience of Struggle between Two Lines

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 1, 1972)

malung county in southwest china's yunnan province has conscientiously summed up its experience of the struggle between the two lines in farming and subsidiary production. it has also strengthened party leadership over agricultural production. in this way policies on agriculture are now carried out better. this is shown by the progress in farming and sideline production.

the county's output of agricultural and subsidiary products last year reached an all-time high. the county provided the state with 2.5 times as much market grain and three times as much subsidiary products in terms of value as in 1967.

in a cold mountainous area more than 2,100 metres above sea level, malung county has poor soil and is short of water most of the time. it was still in the stage of slash-and-burn method of farming before liberation. but after liberation, especially through the movement of agricultural cooperation, the multi-national people in the county developed farming and sideline production under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. in the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" chairman mao wrote an introductory note to the article "on the question of sideline production" that sums up the experience of the county's cooperatives. this inspired the malung people.

however, the county followed a tortuous path later in developing production due to sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the county's collective sideline production was mostly brought to an end and grain output fell.

after the establishment of the county party committee and revolutionary committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they summed up their experience and conducted a deep-going education in ideology and political line among the cadres and masses. the party committee organized them to study repeatedly the party's policies and carry out mass criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the wuhsing brigade in the hunghsing people's commune for a period stressed grain production to the neglect of expanding side-occupations. as a result, its grain output increased at a very slow pace and the income of the commune members decreased.

in contrast to this, the hungchi brigade in the tungchuan commune with similar natural conditions developed over 20 kinds of side-occupations suited to its conditions while meeting its grain production plan. the brigade used part of its income from side-occupations to buy more than 100 farm machines and transportation vehicles and 540 tons of chemical

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

fertilizer, build four water conservancy projects and put up high tension transmission lines. all this promoted grain production year by year.

these two examples helped cadres and commune members in the county understand the great significance of the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" put forward by chairman mao. this helped them correctly handle the relations between grain and subsidiary production.

on the other hand, some communes and production brigades one-sidedly stressed the development of side occupations. this caused contradiction in the distribution of manpower and funds between farming and side occupations. to help solve the problem, the malung county party committee summed up and popularized the experience of the miaochiatien production team of the hungchi brigade of the tungchuan commune.

the team adhered to the socialist orientation and took measures to integrate those specialized in side occupations with the other peasants. in the busy farming season, some people were assigned to undertake side occupations. in slack farming seasons, more able-bodied people engaged in side occupations. this ensured sufficient labour power for grain production. the funds were also distributed on the same principle. after setting aside ample funds for grain production, money was given for sideline production. so grain output increased year after year. part of the income from side occupations was used every year for developing the power industry and buying means of transportation and machinery for processing farm and sideline produce. in this way, 5,000 or 6,000 workdays were saved every year in rice milling, forage cutting and threshing. the collective economy became increasingly stable and the income of the commune members rose year by year.

the county party committee popularized this experience throughout the county to help its farm and sideline production develop well along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

while grasping collective side-line production, the county helps the commune members develop legitimate home side occupations according to the party's policies. it takes the latter as a necessary supplement to the socialist economy. to help the commune members raise more pigs, every production team in the county raises sows. now, each family in the county raises two pigs on the average. they also raise other domestic animals and poultry.

the county's agriculture has developed in an all-round way thanks to their hard efforts to diversify the economy under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. the county's grain output increased constantly for years and the commune members reaped good harvests one after another. on the basis of the good harvests, the county has built oil pressing, lentil noodle and bean-curd workshops and over 100 other workshops. it also put up many small factories including lime kilns, bricks works and farm implement and machine processing factories,

as well as over 20 hydroelectric power stations on its own efforts. side-line production provides agriculture with funds. the communes and brigades of the county built more than 200 large, medium and small reservoirs and bought 4,200 farm machines and transportation equipment. the level of mechanization was raised and manpower freed for other work, particularly forestry. the county afforested over 8,600 hectares and planted 780,000 fruit trees.

MINING

Outstanding Central China Shock Brigade in Campaign to Open Mines

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 1, 1972)

a shock brigade of workers, cadres and technicians of the no. 15 metallurgical building company in hupeh province has built four mines in the past few years. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the brigade achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results by emulating the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death exemplified by the taching oilfield workers.

the company undertook construction of two mines in mountainous east hupeh which is rich in mineral ore. completing the task at high speed entailed many difficulties as the underground galleries alone totalled 20,000 metres and building projects covered well over 100,000 square metres. the workers and cadres of the company were determined to overcome all difficulties after they studied chairman mao's teaching: "hard work is like a load placed before us, challenging us to shoulder it." they recalled that the taching workers had built a big oilfield on barren land at high speed and pledged to learn from them and do their task at high speed. racing against time, they built mat sheds, dug well for drinking water and opened mountain paths.

before the equipment arrived, the workers started the key project of drilling the shafts with the help of pulleys fixed on wire poles. by the time the equipment arrived, they had drilled the shaft to a depth of 70 metres. installing the derrick needed specialized equipment and would take two months if they worked by the usual method. by an indigenous method, they installed the 17-metre high derrick in just a month. shaft drilling, gallery tunnelling and other work proceeded simultaneously. the work face was enlarged and work was accelerated. installation was done while building construction was still going on. preparations were made to install the equipment for the ore dressing plant while the foundations were being laid for the factory building, so that installation could begin earlier. they also adopted new technology and used new material to speed

up the work. the concerted efforts of the workers and cadres enabled them to complete 70 per cent of the entire project in 18 months.

when work was in the final stage, the company was assigned to open two more mines. acting upon chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)", they immediately sent workers to the new worksites. they undertook technical innovations based on their practical experience and by mobilizing the masses. they completed the two mines in just over one year.

many heroes who fear neither hardship nor death emerged in building the mines.

a mine was built beside a lake and part of the gallery had to go under the bottom of the lake. when they blasted an opening for air shafts, water gushed out at a volume of 800 cubic metres per hour. if the torrent was not stemmed, the gallery would be submerged. workers rushed there to drain the water. the current was swift and swept away the sand bags placed by the workers. the water in the gallery kept rising. at this crucial moment four veteran workers rushed up with sand bag, and disregarding their safety, stood in the water to stem the torrent. other workers immediately piled up more bags and halted the flow.

when the construction entered the stage of installation, a huge mobile crane was needed to move large heavy equipment. the mobile crane was 15 metres in length, much longer than a lorry, and weighed more than 10 tons. the crane had to be moved 100 kilometres, including many slopes and winding paths. since the crane was very long, the driver found it hard to balance it. when climbing a slope, the front wheels would spin without touching the ground, and when going down hill, the crane was liable to overturn. the crane operator drove the crane up one slope after another with composure and negotiated the winding paths skilfully to reach the worksite.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Norman Bethune Hospital in North China Serves People Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 1, 1972)

hospital named after the proletarian internationlist doctor norman bethune in kengchen, in mountainous wutai county of north china's shansi province, is striving to serve the people heart and soul, as did this distinguished canadian fighter whom chairman mao praised in an article in his memory.

sent by the communist parties of canada and the united states, dr. bethune arrived in yenan in 1938 to help the chinese people in their fight against japanese aggression. soon afterwards he went to the taihang mountains where he served the revolutionary army and people with ardent enthusiasm till he died of blood poisoning in 1939 after operating on wounded soldiers.

dr. bethune set up a hospital in kengchen in the spring of 1938. he worked in the hospital for about six months and left a deep impression among the people. the kengchen norman bethune hospital was set up in 1968. chairman mao's article "in memory of norman bethune" is the maxim of the hospital staff. through study of the article and visiting the site of dr. bethune's hospital and his former patients, they came to understand how they should serve the people as communist medical workers.

they help the production brigades and teams train spare-time medical and health workers from among the peasants, run co-operative medical service network, make home-calls and even do operations right at peasants' homes when necessary. they do all this despite all difficulties, determined to carry out chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and help eliminate the backwardness in rural medical service resulting from the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

"norman bethune walked these hard mountain trails in the war years. i must follow in his foot steps in making revolution" -- this was what mid-wife pan hsiu-chih said in summarizing her progress since she started her practice at the hospital.

she had grown up in the city and was daunted by the surroundings at first. every time she left to make a home call, for instance, she asked others: "will i have to climb mountains?"

her comrades helped her gain confidence by relating to her stories of norman bethune. one of them, an old poor peasant communist party member, told her how dr. bethune immediately set out for the front 20 kilometres away to save a wounded soldier, although he had already worked three days and nights without rest. this helped her deepen her understanding of chairman mao's article which she studied again and again. the girl's ideas gradually changed. she had just come back from a production brigade one day when she heard that a woman was in a critical condition because of excessive bleeding

after delivery. she immediately set out for the woman's home 20 kilometres away regardless of the cold wind and icy mountain trails and reached there at midnight. she stayed till the patient was out of danger.

it was with this determination to learn from dr. bethune that she has gone round to all the 40 or so production teams in five nearby people's communes over the past three years.

another example is that of doctor shih lin-chang. the moment he was called one day, he rushed to a peasant's home and saved a child suffering from acute pneumonia, although he had a bad attack of gastric ulcers. the people call them "doctors like norman bethune", or "people who think as we do."

surgeon li yuan-pei volunteered to work in this mountain hospital after he finished medical school. he was resolved to become a man utterly devoted to others without any thought of self after old party member li chung-ling told him the exploits of dr. bethune. li chung-ling had worked as a medical assistant in norman bethune's hospital in war time. he told li yuan-pei how, in those difficult years of the chinese revolution, the canadian surgeon performed 500 successful operations in a temple in a few months with operation beds and apparatus made with the help of local blacksmiths and carpenters.

an old man blinded by a cataract came to the hospital for treatment. li yuan-pei volunteered to help although he had no experience in eye operation. with deep feelings for the working people he carefully studied relevant data and consulted other surgeons. every precaution was taken before the operation, which was a success. when the bandages were removed from the old man's eyes, he caught sight of a portrait of chairman mao on the wall and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

norman bethune's example inspires the medical workers to constantly improve their skills and deal with difficult cases.

a patient suffering from pulmonary abscess of the lung was hospitalized for days without showing any sign of improvement. anxious to cure the patient, resident doctor an kuei-lai turned to "in memory of norman bethune" for guidance. his confidence increased as he recalled how the canadian surgeon often studied for hours on end at night under a dim oil lamp to perfect his skill for the sake of the people, and how he helped the chinese comrades to do the same. after re-studying the case history and consulting other doctors with an open mind, an kuei-lai revised the original prescription. the patient was cured after taking six doses.

RAINFALL

Timely Rain and Snow in Northern, Central, East China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

timely rain and snow, the most since the onset of winter, fell from the morning of january 30 to the morning of january 31 over wide areas in northern, central and east china.

snow fell in the middle and lower reaches of the yellow river and other parts of northern china while in the warmer huai river basin, rainfall was reported.

the precipitation in peking, tientsin, hopei, shansi, northern honan and western and northern shantung ranged from three to ten millimetres. in general, these areas were covered with snow to a depth of two to four inches. snow also fell in central and eastern inner mongolia and liaoning and shensi provinces.

in the warmer areas in eastern honan, southern shantung and in the areas of kiangsu and anhwei, ten to 25 millimetres of rain fell.

rain and snow have been registered on several occasions since the beginning of last decemoer over wide areas in the yellow river basin and other parts of northern china and the huai river basin. the fall on january 24 also covered a wide area.

the recent rain and snow is beneficial to the growth of over-wintering wheat in northern china. it adds to soil moisture which will facilitate spring ploughing and sowing.

the commune members and cadres, led by party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels, are making preparations for spring farm work to achieve new successes this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Burundi Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

tu yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china to the republic of burundi, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese T.U. Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the japanese friendship group of trade union activists of miyagi and aichi prefectures headed by its leader takahashi osamu and deputy leaders otsuka shinichi and komaita shoji.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organisations concerned, including cheng yu-chu, tuan yun and liu fu-hua.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Condolence on Passing Away of King Mahendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to his majesty king birendra of nepal, expressing deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy over the untimely passing away of his majesty mahendra, the late king of nepal. the message reads:

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva,
king of nepal,

kathmandu

shocked to learn of the untimely passing away of his majesty mahendra bir bikram shah deva, the late king of nepal, we wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy to your majesty and her majesty queen mother ratna and to the government and people of nepal.

nepal is a friendly neighbour of china. in his lifetime, his majesty king mahendra consistently pursued the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and made unremitting efforts in defence of state sovereignty and national independence and for the development of the friendship between china and nepal. people will not forget his contributions.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

january 31, 1972

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Oslo, Jan. 31, 1972)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to norway, gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation.

present at the reception were andreas andersen, director of the prime minister's office; einar anstensen, chief of the political section, tim greve, press director, erik colban, director of the department of cultural intercourse, and inge rindal, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and friendly personages of norwegian press, cultural and other circles.

esther bergerud, chairman of the norway-china friendship association, also attended the reception.

present also were representatives of the information bureau here of the republic of south viet nam and envoys of some friendly countries.

all members of the chinese journalists' delegation were present on the occasion. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

during its stay here, the delegation has visited factories, a broadcasting station and newspaper offices, and met with representatives of the foreign ministry and of the foreign affairs committee of the norwegian parliament. it was friendly received by the norwegian government and people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Pakistan President Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with his excellency president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan.

present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai and comrades wang hai-jung and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with President Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, held talks with pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto here this morning. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were staff members chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

Chinese and Pakistan Leaders Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

chinese and pakistan leaders continued their talks this evening in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the pakistan side were: president zulfikar ali bhutto; and members of his party air marshal a. rahim khan, lieutenant general gul hassan, rear admiral hasan hafeez ahmed, m.m. ahmed, aziz ahmed, sultan m. khan, rafi raza, ahmad a. kamal, pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and staff member syed abul hasan.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chinese leaders and staff members chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, hsiao ching-kuang, chi peng-fei, peng shao-hui, tsao li-huai, han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, yeh cheng-chang, tang yen-wen, chi chao-chu, chao chung-hsin and lien cheng-cao.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Pakistan President Bhutto and Madame Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people, to warmly welcome president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and madame bhutto, all the distinguished pakistan guests of the presidential party, the crew of his special plane and the accompanying newsmen.

attending the banquet were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary,

special envoy of the interior part of the royal government and the national united front of cambodia; and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government, and madame sarin chhak.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here and other pakistan friends in peking were present.

chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang and chi peng-fei attended.

the national flags of pakistan and china hung side by side at the centre of the rostrum in the banquet hall. the band struck in welcome when president bhutto and madame bhutto, air marshal a. rahim khan, and his wife, lieutenant general gul hassan, rear admiral hasan hafeez ahmed, mahmud ali and the other distinguished pakistan guests arrived in the banquet hall in the company of chinese leaders.

premier chou en-lai and president bhutto spoke at the banquet (their speeches to be released in full separately). following their speeches, the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china.

during the banquet, premier chou en-lai proposed toasts and expressed great pride and joy over the presence of samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary at the banquet. he said: what has happened to cambodia, pakistan and china is in common, and the struggle for common aims has linked us together. our enemies are imperialism and expansionism. they have invaded our countries, occupied our territories and split up our motherlands. to this day, china's sacred territory taiwan province has not yet been liberated. we must strive to liberate taiwan. all our three countries are subject to foreign aggression, dismemberment and interference. we must struggle against foreign aggression and for territorial integrity and national unification exclamation.

samdech norodom sihanouk then made an impromptu speech (to be released separately in full).

the speeches of president bhutto, samdech sihanouk and premier chou en-lai drew round after round of warm applause.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, wu yu-hsun and chuang hsi-chuan; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, including liu hsien-chuan, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching, chiu chuang-cheng, sha feng, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, hsieh hua, wang meng, su chieh, chen wei-chi, wang chun-chieh, yang tien-kuei,

tang ke, chang kuo-chuan, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, li chen, lung chen-piao, huang chen-tang, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, ting kuo-yu, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang chen, ting hsi-lin, liu chien-kung, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, wu yin-hsien, tan tung, ma jen-hui, liu chun, han hsu, wang hai-jung and yeh cheng-chang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Engineer and Wife Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

fausto valdeavellano roca rey, engineer, of the ministry of power and mining of peru, and his wife marianne eyde de valdeavellano arrived in peking by train today for a visit at the invitation of the ministry of metallurgical industry of the people's republic of china.

they were welcomed at the railway station by leading members and staff members of the ministry of metallurgical industry, the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned, including li chung-liang and lin chen.

present were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of peru in peking, and pedro andia and dasso augusto, deputy directors, and antonio fernandez arce, member, of the peruvian commercial office in china.

CHINA AND UN

General Statement by Chinese Representative Huang Hua at Security Council Meeting Held in Africa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jan. 31, 1972)

huang hua, chinese permanent representative on the u.n. security council, made a general statement on african questions at a security council meeting held here today. the statement reads:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me to express sincere thanks to the ethiopian government for providing facilities for the holding of the current meetings of the security council in africa. i would also like to take this opportunity to extend cordial greetings and high respects to his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, to his excellency president ould daddah, current chairman of the organization of african unity, and to the fraternal ethiopian people and the entire african people.

at the request of the organization of african unity, the united nations has decided to hold in africa special meetings of the security council to discuss the urgent questions with which africa is confronted. the security council is holding meetings in africa for the first time in the twentyseven years since the founding of the united nations, and it represents a victory for the african countries struggling to win and safeguard national independence. the chinese delegation is glad to see the holding in africa of meetings of the security council and hopes that they will make due contributions.

the chinese delegation has listened carefully to the important speeches made by his imperial majesty haile selassie the first and president ould daddah, chairmen of the special committees on decolonization and apartheid and the u.n. council for namibia as well as the foreign ministers and representatives of many african countries. now the chinese delegation would like to make the following observation:

1. in the twentyseven years since world war ii, the face of africa has undergone tremendous changes. the african continent is one of the cradles of world civilization, and the industrious and talented african people have made outstanding contributions in the creation of ancient world cultures. with the invasion of european colonialists in the 15th century, africa was unfortunately reduced to an object of plunder by the colonialists, who enslaved the african people and traded in "negro slaves," and africa became a "paradise of western adventurers," trampled upon and carved up at will by the imperialists. it should be pointed out that it is the blood and sweat of the african people that nurtured modern capitalism in its early dawn. imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation brought dire calamities to the african people and plunged africa into darkness for a long period of time. but where there is oppression there is resistance. the heroic african

people have never yielded; they have launched wave upon wave of resistance against imperialist and colonialist invasion and rule, and thus written brilliant chapters in the history of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people of the world. now, the tide of history has changed. after world war ii, the political consciousness of the african people rose and the national independence movement on the african continent mounted as they had never done before, and a series of countries won independence one after another. africa, which was for long slanderously called the "dark continent" by the western colonialists, has become today a forefront ablaze with the struggle against imperialism.

2. the present situation in africa is very good. those countries that have won independence are waging persistent struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, consolidate national independence and safeguard state sovereignty, eliminate colonialist forces and develop national economy and culture, and are winning continuous victories. more and more african countries are becoming further united to jointly oppose the aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. on the international forums of the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, the representatives of many african countries, together with those of small and medium-sized countries of other continents, strongly voiced the opposition of the third world to the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. the eighth summit conference of the organization of african unity adopted anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions opposing the activities of mercenary troops in africa, protecting the natural resources of the african continent and its coastal waters and advocating the eradication of colonialism in africa. african countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. in areas which have not yet gained independence, mass struggles against colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for winning national independence are developing vigorously. the armed struggles in many areas are growing in depth. at present, the national liberation movement in africa is converging with that in asia and latin america to form a powerful torrent of revolutionary struggle pounding the reactionary rule of imperialism. the development of the situation in africa is eloquent proof that it is an irresistible historical trend of the world today that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

3. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat in africa and are trying to stage a come-back; and social-imperialism is actively infiltrating into africa in an attempt to contend with colonialism and neo-colonialism for spheres of influence. while engaging in political deception, they are either buying over traitors to carry out subversive activities and undermine the independence of african countries, or organizing mercenary troops to commit flagrant armed invasion, or employing these different tactics at the same time. their scheming and disruptive activities are seriously threatening the independence and security of the african countries. this is an urgent problem africa is now faced with. at the same

time, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and particularly the united states and britain are giving political, economic and military aid to the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia and to the portuguese colonialist authorities, and supporting them in forming a reactionary military alliance for the joint suppression of the national liberation struggles of the people of azania, zimbabwe, namibia and the portuguese colonies, in a vain attempt to perpetrate their colonialist plunder of southern africa and to direct military threats and armed provocations against neighbouring independent african countries. this is another urgent problem now facing africa.

4. according to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, the united nations should support the african people's just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and winning and safeguarding national independence. however, as a result of obstruction and disruption by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the united nations in the past failed to play the role as it should, but instead did things detrimental to the desires and interests of the african people. it was under the flag of the united nations that imperialist aggressors overthrew the legitimate government of the congo in the early days of its independence, which was led by its national hero lumumba. and lumumba himself was murdered in cold blood. it is not useless to review this bitter historical lesson today when the african people are facing the tasks of a grave struggle. the united nations must not be allowed to do anything again to harm the interests of the african people.

5. in 1964 the chinese government announced the five principles guiding its relations with african countries, they are: (1) support the african peoples in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence; (2) support the pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment by the governments of the african countries; (3) support the desire of the african peoples to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of their own choice; (4) support the african countries in their efforts to settle their disputes through peaceful consultation; and (5) hold that the sovereignty of african countries should be respected by all other countries and that encroachment and interference from any quarters should be opposed. the chinese government has unswervingly abided by the above five principles. it firmly maintains that scheming activities by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to undermine the independence and sovereignty of african countries must be checked effectively, and that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese colonialist rule must be brought to an immediate end, so that the people of azania, zimbabwe, namibia, angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), etc. may achieve national independence free from any outside interference.

the heroic people of zimbabwe have won the sympathy and support of the revolutionary people throughout the world for the mammoth demonstrations and protests which have recently spread to all parts of the country against the so-called "agreement" between britain and the white racist regime of rhodesia and for winning national independence. as is known to all, the rhodesian white

racist regime is a direct outcome of the british colonialist policy, and the so-called "agreement on the settlement of the rhodesian independence dispute" is an out-and-out fraud. the heroic struggle of the zimbabwe people has not only declared the total bankruptcy of this so-called "agreement", but once again forcefully demonstrated their strong will to overthrow colonialist rule and immediately achieve national independence.

the colonialist authorities of south africa are still illegally occupying namibia and are intensifying their efforts to push their policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and brutally repress the national liberation movement of the people of namibia. the recent general strike staged by the broad masses of the workers of namibia against racial oppression and cruel exploitation by the colonialist authorities of south africa has further demonstrated the heroic spirit of the people of namibia in waging unremitting struggles for national liberation.

the portuguese government is obdurately maintaining its colonial rule, carrying on barbarous, genocidal colonial wars in angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and even blatantly launched armed invasions of independent african states. the armed struggles vigorously waged by the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) have dealt heavy blows at the portuguese colonial authorities. their just struggles have won the active support of the african countries and the people of the whole world and are continuously winning new victories.

racial discrimination and apartheid existing in southern africa and other areas is the outcome of colonialist and imperialist policies. the struggles of the peoples of southern africa against racial discrimination and apartheid and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism are converging to form an irresistible current. it should be pointed out that the white racist regimes of south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese colonial authorities dare to defy world condemnation and stubbornly push their brutal colonial rule and barbarous policy of racial discrimination mainly because they have the political, economic and military support of a handful of countries, such as the united states and britain. the practice of the african people's struggle against racial discrimination proves that only by totally overthrowing colonial rule and achieving national liberation can the evils of racial discrimination be eradicated.

the chinese government and people have always regarded the african people's struggle as a tremendous support to them. the chinese government and people firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) in their struggle for national liberation, firmly support the peoples of azania, zimbabwe and namibia in their struggle against white colonialist rule and racial discrimination. the chinese government and people will unswervingly stand together with the african countries and the entire african people in a joint struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguard national independence and win national liberation.

the chinese delegation holds that the security council must sternly condemn the atrocities committed by the rhodesian racist regime against the zimbabwe people and

categorically reject the fraud of the so-called "agreement" concocted by britain in collaboration with the rhodesian racist regime; that it must sternly condemn the portuguese and south african colonialist authorities for their crimes of repressing national liberation movements and pushing the policies of apartheid; and that it must sternly condemn the governments of the united states, britain and other countries for their acts of supporting rhodesia, south africa and the portuguese colonialists. the security council should further strengthen and expand the sanctions against rhodesia, south africa and the portuguese colonialists. in order to fulfil its obligations under the u.n. charter, the security council should call upon the governments and people of all countries to give active support and solidarity to the peoples of zimbabwe, azania, namibia, angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence.

in conclusion, the chinese delegation would like to point out: the affairs of africa can only be settled by the african countries and people themselves and the security council must respect the desires of the african countries and people in solving the urgent problems now confronting them. the african people is a great people. with their own hands the african people will in the end surely smash all the shackles imposed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and win the final victory of their struggle for national liberation.

END

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